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REAGAN CONFIRMS INTENT TO CONTINUE SDI PROGRAM

LD301816 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] In an interview with the BBC, President Reagan confirmed that he did not intend to abandon "star wars" plans. He said that Strategic Defense Initiative is the major American program of the century. He alleged that research within the framework of the "star wars" did not contravene the treaty with the Soviet Union on the limitation of anti-missile defense systems. However, Article five of the accord unequivocally bans the creation, testing or deployment of space or mobile land-based ABM systems of components.

APN STATEMENT ON SDI COUNTERMEASURES CITED

AU301805 Paris AFP in English 1800 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, Oct 30 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union will have to take counter-measures in space if the United States carries out its "star wars" project, NOVOSTI news agency said here today. The statement, following on a similar warning earlier this month, referred to the U.S. testing last September of an anti-satellite system against a real target.

Such tests could "go wrong," NOVOSTI said.

Saying that the United States, confident of its "invulnerability," might after "star wars" was set up try to "blackmail" Moscow at the time of some regional war, NOVOSTI warned that "after the missiles are launched, it will be too late to discover that the famous anti-missile shield has holes in it." Deploying space weapons, NOVOSTI said, "Can provoke at any time an extreme destabilisation of the situation."

U.S. REJECTS APPEAL BY NONALIGNED LEADERS

LD302001 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 30 TASS -- The call of the leaders of six non-aligned countries to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and President of the United States Ronald Reagan to halt all nuclear tests for a year was immediately turned down by Washington. The proposal was contained in a joint message sent by the leaders of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden and Greece. They expressed the opinion that this step would considerably improve prospects for concluding important agreements and be a factor for containing the creation of new, swifter and more accurate weapons.

Judging by the statement of a spokesman for the Department of State, the USA holds an opposite stand. Commenting on the message, the spokesman said that the proposal is being studied. He added, however, that the USA needs underground nuclear tests to ensure the efficiency of means of deterrence and also to ensure reliability and safety of the U.S. arsenal.

At the latest briefing, a spokesman for the White House avoided answering the question whether President Reagan has taken a decision on reaction to the Soviet Union's latest initiatives in the sphere.

Meanwhile, it is well known that an end to nuclear weapon tests offers an opportunity to put a brake to the nuclear arms race. If the USSR and the USA suceeded in coming to terms on the matter, the qualitative refinement of nuclear arms would be stopped.

PALME BRIEFS PRESS ON JOINT MESSAGE FROM LEADERS

LD302147 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Stockholm, October 30 TASS -- Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden, at a press conference held here today, briefed journalists in detail on the joint message of the heads of state and government of six countries to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The time that passed since the adoption of the Delhi Declaration by the authors of the message, he said, has shown that the governments of the majority of countries of the world support this document and its proposals aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race.

Prevention of nuclear war the consequences of which would be pernicious for the majority of the population of the earth, is not only the task of the powers having nuclear weapons but of other countries, too, which also bear responsibility in that issue.

Therefore, on the eve of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva, the authors of the declaration decided to approach the leaders of two great powers of the world with the proposal to suspend all nuclear tests for one year which would be a very important step. The introduction of such a moratorium, stressed the prime minister, would help suspend creation and development of new types of nuclear armaments, which is of great significance in the present-day conditions.

Answering the question what proposals mentioned in the text of the joint message give ground for new hopes at Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, the head of the Swedish Government emphasised that among these proposals was above all the proposal to the U.S. Government, put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in the course of his visit to France, that the two countries should agree on a really radical, 50-percent reduction of their nuclear armaments capable of reaching each other's territory. That Soviet step is noteworthy since the United States repeatedly mentioned in word the need of a substantial reduction of strategic nuclear armaments, said Olof Palme.

U.S. SHIFTING SUMMIT EMPHASIS; AVOIDING DISARMAMENT

PM301822 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch under the rubric "Soviet Initiatives. Before the Geneva Meeting": "United States: State Department Doesn't Know Yet..."]

[Text] New York, 30 Oct -- The local press reports that the activity of the White House and of President Reagan is now increasingly focused on preparing for the upcoming meeting in Geneva. Weekly National Security Council sessions in which the President takes part are discussing specific issues relating to the U.S. position at the summit conference. Briefings held by White House spokesman L. Speakes are devoted to the same topic. In particular, on Monday he stated the administration has largely completed its analysis of the Soviet proposals. The results will be handed to R. Reagan, but the President has not yet decided when he will respond to the proposals.

In the process, Speakes attempted to deny that the administration is shifting the emphasis from arms reduction to regional problems, as the President did recently in his speech at the jubilee UN General Assembly session. Nonetheless, other remarks by high-ranking administration officials indicate there is indeed an attempt to shift the emphasis to regional issues.

It is noted here that this is the essence of Washington's present tactics. For instance, McFarlane, the President's assistant for national security, has spoken out in this vein. General Walters, the U.S. permanent representative in the United Nations, has stated this still more openly; declaring with soldierly bluntness "that it is necessary 'to focus attention' on other issues as well. For instance, Soviet expansionism (?!) in other parts of the world." In fact, the U.S. Administration is making no secret of the fact that from its viewpoint the limitation of the arms race is not the main topic at the upcoming Geneva meeting.

This approach is causing increasing concern among the wide range of Americans who welcome the Soviet proposals, seeing them as a real step along the road to solving the main problem of our time -- eliminating the threat of nuclear catastrophe. Even the conservative NEW YORK DAILY NEWS was forced to recognize the following incontrovertible fact in an editorial the other day: "It is necessary to make an immediate start to the practical reduction of nuclear arms. Necessary, because they are a threat to the survival of our whole planet. For its part, the Soviet Union has been the first to propose reducing them by half provided that the United States abandons the plans for preparing for 'star wars." That is very important [seryezno] because the Soviet side is stating that it is prepared to go even further."

Indeed, it is now almost a month since the Soviet Union addressed to the U.S. Administration the proposal on reaching agreement on totally prohibiting space strike arms for both sides and reducing nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory really radically, by 50 percent. The Soviet proposals aimed at the complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests (the USSR is continuing unilaterally to fulfill a moratorium in this sphere), a [nuclear] freeze, and other proposals also remain in force. But, there is still no response or welcome from Washington.

On 29 October, 21 days before the Geneva summit, your correspondent sought explanations by phoning Don Lowell, an official State Department spokesman representing the foreign policy department's press service. PRAVDA readers, I said to him, are wondering when a clear answer will be given to the Soviet proposals.

"I can't say at the moment. Maybe during the Geneva meeting," was the answer that came over the phone after a meaningful silence.

I wonder whether the answer might be sooner?

"I don't know. Nothing is clear yet."

Maybe Mr G. Shultz is going to bring something to Moscow?

"I don't know."

There you have it: Comment is superfluous.

SOVIET PRESS EXAMINES RESULTS OF NATO SESSION

Weinberger Applies Preasure

LD302218 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 30 Oct 85

[From "The World Today" program; presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] What are the United States and its NATO allies doing? One can judge this particularly from the results of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session which ended today in Brussels.

The fact is, details of a session of this top secret group are not usually reported. However, even from those scanty reports which have found their way to the pages of the Western press one can draw quite a clear conclusion: Pentagon boss Weinberger was again applying pressure in the Belgian capital on the U.S. allies in NATO, demanding their support for Washington's plans to increase nuclear armaments and, simultaneously, create space weapons.

However, this time, not everything went that smoothly; those in the NATO capitals cannot fail to take into account the wide response generated around the world by the new Soviet initiatives concerning a radical reduction of nuclear armaments and the refusal to produce space strike weapons.

In these conditions, West European leaders have urged Washington to consider the Soviet initiatives carefully and to respond to them with their own proposals on the issue of disarmament. THE NEW YORK TIMES has even started to refer to it as a rebellion of the NATO allies. In order to suppress this rebellion, Weinberger resorted to his old method in Brussels, that of falsifying facts. The Pentagon boss called for catching up with the Soviet Union in both nuclear and space armaments. Meanwhile, numerous facts show the United States is the true initiator of the arms race both on earth and in space.

'Growing Anxiety' Noted

LD302105 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 30 Oct 85

["Session of NATO Defence Ministers" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 30 TASS — TASS Military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The two-day session of the NATO Nuclear-Planning Group, which has ended in Brussels, was keynoted by growing anxiety of U.S. West European allies over attempts of the Reagan administration's representatives to diminish the significance of the problem of limitation and reduction of armaments at the coming Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva.

Success or lack of success at the Geneva meeting in the eyes of the world public opinion will be linked with its progress in the field of limitation of nuclear armaments, wrote the London newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES. The newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES stresses that the attempt of the U.S. Administration to divert the public attention from problems of disarmament at the coming summit meeting was undertaken without taking into account demands of the Europeans.

According to Western press reports, chief of the Pentagon Caspar Weinberger burst into feverish activity at the session of the NATO defence ministers and undertook desperate efforts to put to doubt the USSR's large-scale proposals on nuclear and space armaments and to discredit the very idea of agreement with the Soviet Union. A conclusion can be made that his efforts were crowned only with partial success this time.

In a communique, which was issued in Brussels, the participants in the session reiterated run-of-the-mill phrases on "Atlantic solidarity" and "flexibility" of the American stand at the negotiations with the USSR, and expressed "hope" that the recent Soviet peace initiatives "indicate a Soviet willingness to accept verifiable and equitable arms control agreements".

Contrary to the efforts of the chief of the Pentagon who sought to prove that disarmament problems played a monor role, the session "welcomed the opportunity for effective arms control offered by the Geneva negotiations".

Greece expressed its views in a statement included in the minutes. Denmark reserved its position on the INF [intermediate nuclear forces] part. American news agencies stress that the defence ministers did not note in the communique that they supported the U.S. "star wars" research work.

The Brussels session has shown that the military leaders of the European NATO countries are experiencing to a still greater extent pressure from the public who demand that an end be put to the reckless arms race.

No Support for SDI

LD310136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 30 Oct 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Excerpt] Many mass information media abroad note the importance of the new Soviet proposals put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev during his visit to France. As is well-known, these proposals are aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race on earth and preventing it from being spread to space.

Judging by the pronouncements over the past few days that have been heard from Washington, the U.S. Administration is clinging to its plans to militarize space as before. What is more, on the approach to the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting it has again been attempting to impose this dangerous course on its NATO allies. This is shown by the 2-day session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group which finished in Brussels on Wednesday. Its participants -- the war ministers of the bloc -- experienced strong pressure on them from Weinberger, their U.S. counterpart. He attempted to convince the session participants that the Soviet Union is allegedly not complying with agreements it has concluded with the United States. He needed this maneuver, it seems, in order to justify the U.S. "star wars" program, which is indeed itself leading to an undermining of these agreements.

Support for this program was expressed by FRG Minister of Defense Woerner. He even went so far as to refer to it as being what common sense demands and almost as a panacea against the threat of nuclear annihilation which menaces mankind. However, by no means all participants in the session are of this view in respect to the U.S. militarist program, which has unleashed a fresh spiral in the nuclear arms race.

In this connection, foreign observers are drawing attention to the fact that in the communique about the Brussels meeting, its participants did not have a word to say about their support for the "star wars" plans.

Final Communique Examined

LD302248 Moscow TASS in English 2232 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Brussels, October 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

A two-day session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group ended at the headquarters of the North Atlantic Alliance today with calls for further build up of the U.S. and NATO nuclear potentials. Taking part in the session held behind closed doors, were defence ministers of 13 NATO countries. France and Iceland were not represented. An observer was present from Spain.

Under Washington's pressure, the participants in the session supported in the final communique the course at further deployment of U.S. first strike missiles in a number of West European countries and modernisation of other types of nuclear weapons in Western Europe, as well as "efforts of the United States and Britain" to upgrade their strategic nuclear arms.

The results of the session showed that the United States exerted strong pressure on its partners in NATO to get their unconditional support for its militaristic course in the sphere of nuclear arms and for its obstructionist stand at the Geneva talks. This is shown by the activity of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger at the session and in its lobby. He was unsparing of allegations about "the Soviet menace", allegations based on the Pentagon's so-called "analysis" of the Soviet missile potential.

Observers, however, are of the opinion that Weinberger did not succeed in everything, even though he expressed satisfaction with the results of the session after its ending. Thus, Greece expressed its special viewpoint in a statement included in the minutes, and Denmark reserved its position on the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

ZAGLADIN ASSESSES SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL SESSION

LD302348 [Editorial report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 30 October broadcasts the 30-minute "The Modern World and the Workers Movement" program introduced by B.I. Koval, deputy director of the Institute of the International Workers Movement at the USSR Academy of Sciences. The program deals with cooperation between communist and socialist parties in the struggle for peace. Koval says: "Cooperation between these two movements, the program of our party stresses, can play a considerable role, primarily in the task of averting nuclear war." "Meanwhile, the situation is getting truly dangerous, and in many ways recalls the situation in the mid-thirties, when German fascism unleashed feverish preparations for a world war. In those years, exactly 50 years ago, in June-August 1935, the Seventh Congress of the Comintern was held in Moscow and worked out a strategy of unity between all the forces of the world proletariat for the struggle against the military danger."

Koval continues: "It must be noted that there is positive movement in the policies of many parties of the Socialist International. This was shown convincingly at the disarmament conference held recently, on the Socialist International's initiative, in Vienna." Koval says: "Of course, the burden of old anticommunist prejudices has by no means been overcome. There are still many social democrats who proceed from the erroneous principle that both superpowers share equal responsibility; but changes for the better are evident. And a great contribution to this process is made by the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives."

Koval then introduces Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, head of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna conference.

Koval asks:"Vadim Valentinovich, please tell me what did this conference in Vienna on problems of disarmament really show? Why do the socialist and social-democratic parties devote so much attention to the problems of peace? What are the prospects here for the struggle for peace by all workers' parties and communist, socialist, and other democratic organizations? How would you assess the importance of the conference?"

Zagladin replies: "You have asked a lot of questions at once. I will try to answer them one by one. The first thing that has to be said, as Palme has already said, this was not the first but the second Socialist International conference on disarmament. There was a big difference. About 20 parties took part in 1978 this time there were more than 40. Last time there were two observers, the United States and the USSR.

This time, apart from the United States and USSR, China
Yugoslavia, and the Nonaligned Movement were also represented, that is, the circle of observers was considerably wider. The conference met at a fairly complex moment, when, as the leaders of the Socialist International at the conference recognized, and the observers too, the world is at a crossroads. How will things develop from here? Either there will be a continuation of the arms race, and the transfer of the arms race to space, and consequently a slipping toward the brink of catastrophe, or there will be a turn toward detente, toward a cessation of confrontation. And the conference reflected very precisely this peculiarity of the situation. The concern and anxiety of modern social democracy over the course of events manifested themselves there very vividly."

Koval asks: "So to some extent the leadership of the Socialist International better understands the demands of the masses?"

Zagladin says: "Quite correct. I think there are a number of reasons why these changes are taking place. Above all it must be said that the leadership of the Socialist International today consists of people who are aware of the danger of the existing threat and of the nature of the present development. On the other hand, the masses are pressing hard from below."

Koval interrupts: "Harder than at Helsinki?"

Zagladim replies: "Yes, harder, undoubtedly. The mass movement is more active and the anxiety is graver and more tangible. This anxiety revealed itself at the conference very fully. Notice was also taken of the masses and their movement. At first there was a session of the Socialist International bureau which discussed and adopted a weighty appeal, as it is called. I have it here." Zagladin displays a paper entitled "Socialist International Appeal on Disarmament." Zagladin continues: "It is a very interesting document, comparatively short, but it formulates the basic ideas of the Socialist International; ideas which, it must be said, echo both our ideas and the ideas of the Nonaligned Movement. That is, it is a common point of view, more or less."

Koval then asks: "But I suppose there are also some differences in the assessment of the reasons for the situation that has come about and about the ways that has happened."

Zagladin replies: "Well, maybe it's too early to talk about the differences; first I must say more about what we have in common. What do we have in common? First of all, all the forces acting against war today register the danger of the situation. Second, certain demands are put forward, such as those put forward by the Socialist International: first of all, observance of all existing treaties, starting with the ABM treaty, then the SALT treaties, and so on; second, the nontransferral of the arms race into space and the nondeployment in space of strike weapons; third, cuts in strategic offensive arsenals; fourth, a freeze, as an element in this process; and fifth, cuts in medium-range means in Europe. You see, this program coincides with what the Soviet Union and the socialist countries put forward at the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and the Nonaligned Movement; all this generally comes to the same thing. This is understandable because it is a matter of a truly realistic program, the point of which is to halt this confrontation. At the end of their document, the Socialist International Bureau -- and the document was approved later by the conference — called upon all forces acting in the contemporary world, the United States, the Soviet Union, other states and further, as it says, all governments, all parties, all social movements, religions, and all individual men and women on earth, to join the struggle to achieve these ends.

"And look at this interesting thing. You were asking about the differences. There were differences, but this time they were minimal. They exist because, after all, the Socialist International is a broad organization representing various parties.

And if you take the disagreements with us, of course, the ideological platforms of the social democrats and the communists are different, and our political assessments are different, some of them. But this had virtually no influence on the conference.

Zagladin continues: "Two or three speeches had a different interpretation -- different from ours -- of the question of who is responsible for the present arms race, for the present situation. But basically, the leaders of the Socialist International are saying something different. Take Willy Brandt, Olof Palme, Calevi Sorsa, Neil Kinnock, and many others: they were saying that everyone, especially the USSR and United States, carries the responsibility for disarmament. That is a quite different way of posing the question. And so they issued this appeal to everyone so that everyone should realize their situation and responsibility. And immediately, at the conference itself, there was the first reaction, since there were observers present from other countries. What was the reaction? There were two, quite different from each other. A U.S. delegation was present, led by Adelman, the head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency."

Zagladin then says: "The main thing is that Adelman's speech did not fit the name of his establishment at all. It was the speech of a man who favors the arms race. True, he said that there were certain interesting elements in the Soviet initiatives, but then he said they were dangerous to the United States and, generally, unacceptable. This evoked a strange sort of reaction, a negative reaction from both the participants of the conference and from other observers. And it should be noted that the U.S. delegation generally behaved with scant respect for the organizers of the conference; it turned up late not only for the conference itself, but also for time set for its own speech, and the order of the day had to be changed. Any when its speech was over, it left at once, and that was that. Naturally this also caused a negative reaction from all present. So that was one reaction.

"The other reaction came from the other delegations present. Our delegation, the CPSU delegation, headed by Comrade Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was broad, representative, and weighty in its -- so to speak -- in its composition. Our delegation reacted immediately to this appeal. In Boris Nikolayevich Ponomerev's speech we immediately responded to the appeal and affirmed the the readiness of the Soviet Union to act in precisely the manner about which the leaders of the Socialist International had been speaking. This fully conforms also to the aims of our program -- the draft new edition of the Party's Program contains our approaches to the problem of the struggle."

Representatives of the People's Republic of China then spoke, and it was the same again; it was formulated somewhat differently, but it contained all the same ideas. The Chinese representative recalled, among other things that both China and the Soviet Union are powers which have stated they will not use nuclear arms into space, nuclear arms cuts, and cuts in military spending -- in other words, basically, the whole program ... The same was said by Mr Singh of India, the representative of the Nonaligned Movement; and the Yugoslav representative made an interesting speech. So, there were basically two reactions to this appeal of the Socialist International to others. There was the negative American one and a positive one from all others."

Koval says: "But one can say, evidently, that the positive reaction is gaining the upper hand. All peoples, all parties -- democratic, progressive, liberal -- all of them support peace."

Zagladin answers: "At any rate, the reasonable ones, all the reasonable forces, all the forces that are tainking about the future and want that future to exist -- they all, of course, take up positions in favor of stopping the confrontation and stopping the arms race."

Koval concludes by thanking Zagladin for giving the viewers a clearer idea of the conference's work.

SEMEYKO EXAMINES SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS

PM301319 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[Lev Semeyko article under the rubrics "Before the Geneva Meeting" and "Arguments and Facts": "Where is the European 'Train' Going? -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] It is only a few weeks until the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. At the center of the forthcoming dialogue is a vital question of today -- limiting the arms race on earth and preventing it from being transferred to space. What baggage are the USSR and the United States taking to the talks? This is the subject of our new rubric, "Before the Geneva Meeting."

The visit to France by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Sofia were a major stimulus to the scaling of new heights in international cooperation; above all, cooperation in ensuring more lasting international security -- since individual national efforts, not coordinated as is necessary, cannot resolve this task which is of enormous importance and complexity.

In the course of the talks in Paris and at the Sofia conference, agreement of attention was devoted to problems of European security. That is no accident. The "oversaturation" of the continent with weapons -- nuclear, chemical, and conventional -- requires not only halting the "infernal train" of the arms race, but also, its rapid and nonstop reversal.

The Soviet Union has proposed a constructive and innovative package of measures designed to stop the pernicious process of "arms upgrading" and "rearming," as well as forced countermeasures in the buildup of military might. The Soviet proposals pursue the goal of not only preventing the arms race from being carried over into infinite space, but also radically reducing Soviet and U.S. nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory. The scale of measures to strengthen European security is indisputable. They accord with the objective conditions of the present military-political situation.

The European aspect of the program proposed by the Soviet Union for improving the international situation includes, first and foremost, measures to lessen the acuteness of nuclear confrontation on the continent. Former attempts to achieve this have had no success: The reluctance of the United States and its allies to renounce the siting of nuclear "Euromissiles" had its effect here. Their refusal to stop deploying more and more new Pershings and Tomahawks played a negative role. The complexities of the objectively necessary linkage of the "triangle" of arms problems -- space, strategic, and medium-range arms -- played a part. They held back an agreement on medium-range systems. That is why flexibility was extremely necessary in approaching the resolution of problems of lowering the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, problems which began to appear to be virtually at an impasse. The West did not display such flexibility. The Soviet Union once again took the initiative.

In order to facilitate an accord on the speediest mutual reduction of medium-range nuclear systems in Europe, the USSR now deems it possible to conclude a corresponding agreement separately, without direct links with the problem of space and strategic arms. It is clear that this "uncoupling" could provide a new avenue in the quest for mutually acceptable methods of reducing medium-range potentials.

True, the following fact must be taken into account in this connection: U.S. strategic means and medium-range means are capable of reaching Soviet territory. But Soviet medium-range nuclear means cannot reach U.S. territory. The U.S. side's claims that the Soviet plane which is known in the West as the Backfire is strategic, were refuted recently by U.S. intelligence organs. They had to admit the justice of the Soviet position: The Backfire is a medium-range plane which cannot reach U.S. territory. The same applies to Soviet medium-range missiles. The USSR is prepared to elaborate a separate regional accord on medium-range means, and to go as far in this connection as the United States and its nuclear allies are prepared to go.

Our country has once again demonstrated that it is opposed to the buildup of medium-range nuclear potential. The USSR proposed to ultimately leave as many of its missiles in the European zone as Britain and France have (calculating on the basis of warheads), and not a single missile more. The West should by no means discount the fact that in April the USSR announced a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and halted the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. Since then it has also reduced the number of operationally ready SS-20 missiles in the European zone of the country. That is an extensive zone. In the military-political sense, it includes not only the European part of the USSR,but also part of the territory beyond the Urals -- to the 80th meridian, which, if you look at the map, is in the region of Novosibirsk.

At present, there are 243 Soviet SS-20 missiles in operational readiness in the European zone; this does not exceed the June 1984 level, when we began to site additional missiles in response to the siting of U.S. weapons in Europe. The additional Soviet missiles which were deployed have now been taken out of operational readiness; the stationary installations for their siting will be dismantled.

Nor should the West discount the fact that the USSR has already completely removed from its armory the old, but very powerful SS-5 missiles and also, the fact that our country is continuing to remove SS-4 missiles. This self-imposed limitation has led to a situation where the number of medium-range missile delivery vehicles in the European zone of the Soviet Union is now considerably lower than 10 or even 15 years ago. Here we were also guided by the broad interests of European security, since any unilateral steps to limit and reduce one's own armaments are a contribution to strengthening confidence and therefore, international security. That is why Europe now has the right to expect a responsive move from the United States.

The USSR has moved onto a new plane the question of the Anglo-French nuclear missile systems, which must be taken into account in the all-European correlation of nuclear forces. Formerly, we pointed to the need to take these systems into account directly at the Soviet-U.S. talks. Here the USSR was demanding the consideration, rather than any reductions, of British and French nuclear forces, but the dialogue was purely Soviet-U.S.

But, now our country is proposing a direct exchange of opinions with France and Britain. The expediency of this is obvious: As a result of the USSR's recent peace-loving acts in Europe and beyond -- acts of a radical nature -- a new military-political situation has emerged. It opens up new opportunities for accelerating both Soviet-U.S. and Soviet-West European quests for mutually acceptable paths to nuclear disarmament.

This raises the question of finding a sliding equivalent [podvizhnyy ekvivalent] in the correlation of Soviet and Anglo-French medium-range nuclear systems. Largely because of its novelty, this approach to the problem seems very tricky to Paris and London. Neither France nor Britain has yet consented to talks, but it is thought that with time the exchange of opinions could turn into real talks.

Here, not the least important part could be played by the USSR's statement that it respects the sovereign right of Britain and France to independently decide the future of their nuclear forces. The Soviet Union also respects their demand concerning the need for a radical reduction of the USSR and U.S. nuclear potentials. A direct discussion [razgovor] between Moscow and Paris and Moscow and London on nuclear problems would be in the interests of all European states.

"Basically," LIBERATION writes, "The Soviet leader stated Moscow regards Western Europe as a kind of 'privileged' partner, but in exchange requires the West European countries to take a responsible position and display independence." This responsible position on the part of Britain and France would by no means indicate any kind of split in NATO.

"The CPSU attaches great significance to the further development of peaceful good-neighborliness and cooperation among the states of Europe," the draft new edition of the CPSU Program says. Here the Soviet Union, together with all the fraternal countries of the socialist community, stresses that security in Europe cannot be strengthened to an insignificant extent, still less on a temporary basis. Security must be raised to a qualitatively higher level. What is needed is a system of large-scale measures -- in disarmament, in confidence-building, and in political cooperation, which is quite possible despite the existing ideological differences. This kind of system of measures is what the Soviet Union proposes. The measures include not only a lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation. There is also the readiness to take part in the elaboration of an international agreement on the nonproliferation of chemical weapons; the exchange of annual plans for military activity; the idea of creating a nuclear-free corridor between the Warsaw Pact and NATO; and other positive steps. A fundamentally new situation is being created in terms of opportunities for ensuring European security. But it is not enough to merely take note of that. The opportunities must be taken. It is up to the West. Now it must travel its part of the road.

SDI PROGRAM EXPLAINED, ANALYZED BY SEMEYKO

PM310915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by L. Semeyko: "Gamble on Aggression; What Stands Behind the U.S. 'Star Wars' Program]

[Text] It is hard to say who was the first to say "a": Who dubbed the main idea which President Reagan included in his 23 March speech the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI); or who then gave it a sinisterly graphic alternative name -- the "star wars" program -- and who, finally, was the first to enter into a discussion of the mythical "pros" and the catastrophic cons of the militarization of space. But the debates "for" and "against" are not abating. In the heat of these debates the essence of the problem is often forgotten, yet it is not only important, it also has many aspects. What is the specific military-technical context of SDI? What is its real military-political function? Is it a case of defense against the other side's nuclear strike or, on the contrary, of striking against that other side?

We shall look the truth in the eyes: Many people in the West believe in the expediency of SDI. Ideas formed over centuries and millenia are having their effect: Defense is a good thing, a shield over your head means a chance of surviving. And Reagan is continuing to insist it is indeed a question of defense. Present-day psychological perception is also having its effect: Man has grown tired of living under the sword of Damocles of nuclear annihilation. Reagan proclaims this sword will become "powerless and obsolete" if SDI becomes a material reality. This, he says, opens up "new hope for our children in the 21st century." In reality, matters are more complex. Moreover, everything is the other way around here.

The military-technical aspect of SDI -- which is close to fantasy and which, incidentally, is also attractive to many people -- is in principle not that complex. Its essence consists of creating a multistratum ABM defense with space-based elements. To understand this more fully, let's imagine one of the scenarios which is now being publicized by supporters of SDI in the United States.

Missiles (Soviet missiles, of course) are flying toward the United States. The first stage of their "destruction" by ABM weapons ensues: Some 2-5 minutes after their launch, directed energy weapons (chemical and X-ray lasers and particle accelerators) "go to work." Accurately directed laser beams can, in one case, burn through thewalls of the target putting it out of action. In another case, (X-ray lasers) evaporate the outer layer of the surface after which metal fumes strike the solid casing and initiate a shcok wave which destroys it. The missiles are "destroyed" by focused laser beams and elementary particle beams (figuratively speaking by "blasts of sand" travelling at almost the speed of light and therefore, capable of rapidly destroying an obstacle) Chile they are still above Soviet territory at an altitude of up to 500 km. The United States believes this would be the most effective ABM stratum, because within its framework, it is possible to strike the missiles' fuel tanks, whose walls are particularly vulnerable, before they have fallen away or when they have not completely fallen away. Many missiles, including MIRV missiles, should be put out of action as a result. In other words, one beam pulse can destroy one ICBM at once with several warheads.

The space strike scenario develops further. Surviving missiles reach the intermediate section of their trajectory where they are countered by the second ABM space echelon (stratum). Here the missile's nose cones begin to gradually divide into separate warheads. But warhead "fighters" -- electromagnetic guns and small-scale homing missiles -- are targeted on them. In specialists' opinion, electromagnetic guns deployed in space can give charges speeds of up to several tens of kilometers a second. Antimissiles are launched from satellites (there can be hundreds of them and several small interceptor missiles on each). The strike principle is now different: one charge for one warhead.

Finally, there is the final section of the trajectory and accordingly, the last ABM stratum (echelon) at an altitude of 100-800 km to 9-15 km. Here ground-launched long-range and close-range antimissiles come into play. Their task is to "finish off" the enemy warheads which have gotten through space.

That is an extremely generalized and, understandably, simplified version of the multistratum ABM system which the United States intends to deploy in the remote future. As we can see, its technical basis consistsof the use of sohisticated achievements from the scientific-technical revolution. But what about its military-political basis? Let us note immediately that it is impossible to separate technology from politics here because the technical potential of the ABM system now under review is directly linked with the highly risky military-political goals of its creation by the United States. This potential -- the percentage of warheads which the system will be able to destroy -- is by no means absolute. It may boldly be asserted that no one in the United States right now, even the most zealous supporters of SDI, regards the 100 percent reliability of ABM cover for the country's territory as possible, even in the very remote future. A proportion of nuclear warheads will inevitably break through the ABM shield. This is a general conclusion confirmed, incidentally, by a recent and most respectable study (of 324 pages), a study undertaken by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment. That opinions vary as to the magnitude of the percentage which will get through is another matter. But this magnitude is not of decisive significance. After all, it is a case of nuclear weapons -- the most destructive weapons -- with all the pernicious consequences of incinerating explosions inside U.S. territory.

But if that is the case, can the ABM system which is being conceived in the United States be geared exclusively toward defense?

That is dubious at the very least. Considering the gamble on force which has historically taken shape in the United States and considering the strong-arm suppression of everything different, especially in the sociopolitical respect, it may be asserted unequivocally that the orientation of the U.S. ABM system can only be offensive and aggressive -- aimed at disarming the Soviet Union with the aid of its missile and ABM forces and weapons.

U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger is trying to give the appearance of an optimist and is rebuking those who "do not believe" in the possibility of space-based ABM. He cites the example of the astronauts' moon landing. After all, he says, many people did not believe that was possible. It will be the same with the ABM system, he says. To this somebody commented, not without sarcasm: "Yes, the landing did take place. But the whole point is the moon didn't resist." Everything will be different with the Russians, SDI's opponents say. Taking into account their countermeasures, 20 percent of the Soviet warheads could get through today, while tomorrow 30 percent could get through and the day after tomorrow 60 percent. If that is so, what point is there in throwing trillions of do llars into the wind on space weapons? A logical way of putting the question.

But, will these trillions be thrown to the wind as the U.S. military-political leadership understands it? The point is that it sees in SDI a very pragmatic value for itself (and moreover, for the entire world which opposes us). It proceeds from an extremely simple premise: If a considerable proportion of Soviet retribution forces were successfully destroyed in advance by a surprise strike, then the actual number of the (hypothetical) 20, 30, or even 60 percent of warheads to get through the space shield would not be very great. Consequently, the horrors of nuclear war would be "entirely tolerable" for the United States. After all, there is a very curious term -- "acceptable loss" -- in existence in the United States. No one knows how big it is and it is entirely possible that it changes from one administration to the next. But a few million victims are considered perfectly permissible for taking a nuclear risk sometime.

The above position is actually so obvious that Reagan was not able to sidestep it in his "historic" speech: "I clearly realize that defense systems have their limits and raise a number of problems and points needing clarification. If they are combined with offensive systems they can be seen as evidence of an aggressive policy." Well-chosen words, it would seem. It would seem so much simpler today to reject the idea of developing [razrabotka] and deploying large-scale antimissile "defensive" systems is they are linked with "problems and points needing clarification" and embark, at the same time, on a radical reduction -- 50 percent, as the USSR is proposing -- of nuclear means capable of reaching each other's territories.

But the U.S. Adm inistration preferred to be accused of pursuing an aggressive policy. It is maintaining its course of building up its strategic offensive potential in order to acquire the capability to ensure if not the complete, the almost complete, disarmament of the USSR. And, in order for "almost complete" to become "complete," it is necessary for the United States to finally acquire the capability to inflict a first disarming [razoruzhayushchiy] strike and for the USSR to lose the capability for a second (retaliatory) strike, and the implementation of the SDI is being expedited. [sentence as published] To that end, an attempt is being made to prove the juridical "legality" not only of research work, but also of ABM system tests based on new physical principles. But the letter and the spirit of Article V of the ABM Treaty and the coordinated system "D" on the treaty (and it is to this point that some people in the U.S. Administration are now referring) provide no basis for a unilateral "rethink" of an accord that has, incidentally, existed for more than 13 years already. It is a question of attempts to torpedo the ABM Treaty and implement the "star wars" idea on its ruins. "The Russians assessed SDI as an attempt to disarm the Soviet Union... Thoughtful U.S. specialists recognize that the Russians are right on this," NEWSWEEK wrote at the end of September.

But SDI is also an attempt to mislead the world public with claims that the implementation of SDI will finally rid the world of nuclear weapons. The facts and logic do not confirm the correctness of that. First, the nuclear rearmament program being implemented along with the SDI program in the United States itself runs counter to the thesis. Incidentally, the Excalibur system -- an x-ray laser with a nuclear charge [nakachka] -- is already being tested today within the framework of this program (and the SDI program too). This is a kind of "space nuclear hedgehog" with dozens of laser spines that home in on missiles and warheads (inside the device is a small nuclear charge whose detonation generates a pulsed emission of powerful x-ray radiation). Consequently, with its "star wars" concept the United States is to all intents and purposes perpetuating nuclear weapons rather than ridding mankind of them. According to the real U.S. plans, nuclear weapons are intended not only to "coexist" with a space-based ABM system, but to be launched into space to eliminate nuclear charges.

Second, with the deployment of the first models of space strike arms a double race is starting -- in defensive and offensive arms. Action inevitably generates reaction, including in the creation [sozdaniye] of new (or improved) systems of offensive nuclear arms capable of overcoming an ABM shield.

Third, the principle itself is important: The idea of ridding mankind of nuclear weapons must not be implemented through an arms race unless we want this salvation to come via a nuclear war. But, SDI can only increase the risk of a nuclear catastrophe. The militarization of space will undermine current strategic stability, even if that stability is linked with the deterrent principle of nuclear weapons -- the threat of inevitable nuclear retribution.

SDI is a gamble not on defense, but on aggression. It is not an attempt to ensure reciprocal "nonnuclear" security, but a desire to ensure unilateral U.S. security through the superior "space shield plus nuclear sword" combination. SDI is a path not to disarmament, but to an unprecedented arms race and, ultimately, not to peace, but to war. That is why SDI is by no means an application of human thought to the realities of the nuclear age; an application which must be found and whose foundations are being proposed by the Soviet Union. The achievements of the scientific and technical revolution must not be used either in "defensive" or in "offensive" initiatives if there is a real desire to achieve a turn for the better in the world situation and to continue the life of the human race.

REPORTAGE ON CEMA-NICARAGUA MEETING

Agreement Signed

PM301047 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Nicaragua-CEMA: Specific Plans"]

[Text] Managua, 27 Oct -- The second session of the Mixed Commission on Cooperation bwtween CEMA and the Repbulic of Nicaragua has concluded its work in the Nicaraguan capital. A protocol on the further development of economic ties between the Sandinist People's Revolution and the CEMA countries was signed on the results of the session.

It is planned, in particular, to continue this organization's participation in opening up land and constructing enterprises for the processing of agricultural products of the "Sebaco" agrarian-industrial complex in Matagalpa Department and in irrigating an extensive territory on the Pacific coast, where cotton and grain crops will be cultivated. Other agricultural projects include the construction of the ("Matugua-Muy-Muy") dairy complex.

The protocol also provides for CEMA assistance in developing the mining and processing industries and in training Nicaragua's national cadres.

Ruiz Statement

LD292122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Report by correspondent Yuriy Baranov in Managua, Nicaragua]

[Text] The session of the Mixed Commission on CEMA member-countries' cooperation with the Republic of Nicaragua has ended in Managua. 'Broad Support from Socialist Countries,' 'CEMA Is Putting Oxygen into Our Economy' -- such are the headlines abounding on the pages of Nicaraguan newspapers that have been covering the work of the second session of the joint mixed CEMA - Nicaragua commission. The construction of more than 12 major installations for agriculture, power engineering and the textile industry, the reconstruction of old enterprises, and the supply of equipment and also aid to the young republic in training national cadres -- such are the results of the session that has taken place. Henry Ruiz, the head of the delegation and Nicaraguan minister for foreign economic ties had the following to say in an interview with your correspondents.

[Begin Ruiz recording in vernacular fading into superimposed Russian translation] The second session of the CEMA - Nicaragua commission is an event which is important for us. First of all it is a new step in political and economic relations with the socialist community on the level of overcoming the one-sided orientation which the United States has traditionally imposed on the country. The Nicaraguan revolution, which has delivered the country from mercenary rulers, has proclaimed the principle of non-interference in internal affairs. Thus, this session expresses the sovereign will of our people. At the same time we view this event as a bright display of solidarity with Nicaragua, which is experiencing hard times. The United States and mercenary bands bringing death and destruction to our land, are trying to turn the country back to the times of reaction, servitude, and dictatorship. But even in wartime, we speak of peaceful creation. And here, at the second session of the mixed CEMA - Nicaragua session, we have met with understanding of the difficult problems which the country is encountering. [end recording]

CEMA SECRETARY CITED ON NEED FOR ARMS REDUCTION

LD282115 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] New York, October 28 TASS -- Prevention of nuclear war, adoption of resolute measures for arms reduction and for disarmament, non-spread of the arms race to space are the indispensible conditions of speeding up economic and social progress in the world and of easing the situation of developing countries, secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance Vyacheslav Sychev said at a press conference here. The delegation of the CMEA Executive Committee headed by him takes part in the work of the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The implementation of concrete proposals of socialist countries on cuts in military expenditures, embarking on disarmament so that the funds saved could be used for the needs of development would be of special importance for the maintenance of peace and international security, the CMEA secretary said.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION PROTOCOL -- The meeting held in Tashkent by the USSR-Hungary permanent working group concerned with cooperation in the medical field concluded its work on 24 October with the signing of a joint protocol. The protocol clarified the ways and means of coordinating plans in the Soviet Union and Hungary to develope the medical industry and the production of pharmaceutical drugs. It also clarified plans for authorizing the listing of bilateral products and for establishing their volume. The participants of the 5-day meeting acquainted with the work of the Tashkent [name indistinct] factory and scientific research establishments. They also visited sites of interest in Tashkent and Samarkand. [Text] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 25 Oct 85 GF]

UKRAINIAN DELEGATE PRAISES UNESCO'S PEACE ROLE

LD302145 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 30 TASS -- When the programme "peace, international understanding, human rights and rights of nations" was discussed at the 23rd session of UNESCO general conference, almost all the delegations emphasised its special importance. Many speakers noted that UNESCO's measures in defence of peace were curtailed somewhat because of the obstacles created by Western powers, which try under the pretext of UNESCO's "depolitisation" to block its participation in the struggle to avert nuclear threat. Delegates of socialist and developing countries declared resolutely for enhancing UNESCO's role in the education of people in the spirit of peace, in vigorous promotion of the consolidation of universal peace.

The speech of Great Britain's representative, who demanded categorically that programmes connected with the struggle for peace and disarmament be curtailed, struck a discordant note in the debate. Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic Professor G. Tsvetkov condemned the rhetoric and ultimatum character of the posing of the matter by the British representative, rejected his sallies against the World Peace Council and the peace movement. He noted that according to UNESCO's charter, its task is to promote the consolidation of peace and security. Any departure from it means the violation of the organisation's charter.

G. Tsvetkov stressed that Great Britain's representative, proceeding, apparently, from the overall policy of his government with regard to UNESCO, showed a negative approach to its programmes in defence of peace. Socialist countries show an opposite approach. They advance in UNESCO the ideas of a constructive dialogue on peace. These ideas win over the hearts and minds of people.

The delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic urged UNESCO to increase its contribution to the struggle against the threat of nuclear conflict. One of the important measures in this direction would be the convocation of a world conference "Scientists for Safeguarding Life on Earth."

G. Tsvetkov noted that almost all delegations approve of UNESCO's programmes in defence of peace. UNESCO, consequently, must make its worthy contribution to the solution of the cardinal task of the present, preservation of peace and life for the present and succeeding generations.

UN GROUP FAVORS INDEPENDENCE FOR COLONIAL STATES

LD301524 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] New York, October 30 TASS -- Members of the 4th Committee (trusteeship, including non-self-governing territories) of the U.N. General Assembly had ended a debate on the military activities of states that prevent the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples from being fulfilled.

By a majority of votes, the committee passed a draft General Assembly resolution denouncing these practices.

It also demands dismantling of all military bases in these territories and a ban on testing or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction there.

The United States and its closest NATO allies voted against the draft.

Using the mandate of trusteeship over Micronesia as a cover, said representative Alfred Jascnowski of the German Democratic Republic, Washington was busy making it into a staging area to consolidate American strategic positions in the West Pacific. Czechoslovak delegate V. Smeral said military bases on Guam, Puerto Rico, Diego Garcia and the Bermudas were being used to suppress popular national liberation movements and interfere in the domestic affairs of independent states.

Zimbabwean representative James Manzou said that South Africa had moved large troop contingents into Namibia and was using that territory as a jumping-off board for aggressions against Angola.

Soviet representative V. Oleandrove said South Africa's increasing use of armed force to put down the resistance movement in Namibia, destabilize the situation in neighboring countries and force neo-colonialist terms on them had made the international community very much concerned and was strongly resented by it. The Pretoria regime's support by the United States and some other Western powers was a source of special concern. The rationale behind that support was obvious: It was aimed at preserving South Africa as a regional policeman to combat national liberation movements and allow the continued joint colonial exploitation of Namibia. In the opinion of the Soviet delegation, the General Assembly should condemn the actions of those states which had not stopped their cooperation with the racist regime in political, economic, military, nuclear and other fields and even proclaimed it their "strategic ally", the Soviet representative said.

PRAVDA ARTICLE CONTRASTS U.S.-SOVIET PEACE MOVES

PM301021 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 October 1985 publishes on page 5 of its first edition under the heading "The Sword Must Be Sheathed," a 1,500-word article by B. Ivanov on the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. The article states that "it is through the efforts of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries and the peace-loving states and peoples belonging to the United Nations that mankind has been spared global military conflicts over the past 40 years," while the United States has "frequently tried" to turn the United States into a voting machine and "use it as an obedient tool in its anticommunist 'crusade.'" Ivanov gives an account of the USSR's disarmament proposals in the United Nations and asserts that Gorbachev's proposals during his trip to France "are a broad-scale comprehensive program for normalizing the planet's international climate." He continues: "How are they responding across the ocean? To all appearances they realize that in the prevailing situation it is politically risky to stick to their old course aimed at confrontation and to reiterate that 'there are more important things than peace.' Neither their own people nor their allies would understand. There has been no shortage of bravura speeches about 'the desire for peace' and 'real disarmament' on the banks of the Potomac lately. But the 'dove' masks carelessly donned by the Washington politicsmongers will not deceive many people, especially since the 'hawks' sinister shriek continues to issue from beneath the doves' plumage.

NEW TIMES ARTICLE VIEWS REAGAN'S UN SPEECH

LD310356 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1928 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, 30 Oct (TASS) -- Substituting talk of "settling regional conflicts" for efforts to curb the arms race means hindering the reinforcement of international security, writes the observer Dmitriy Volskiy in the latest edition of the weekly NEW TIMES, commenting on Ronald Reagan's speech at the anniversary session of the UN General Assembly.

Let us first of all ponder the list of countries where the U.S. President says he wants to settle conflicts: Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, and Cambodia; "undeclared" but vicious wars are being fought against them. In their inhumanity the Afghan dushmans rival the contras just as successfully as they rival the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] bands. It is no secret, however, that they all, whatever form they take and whatever slogans they proclaim, are working according to plans worked out not in the jungles or mountain caves, but in the distant offices of Washington, the author remarks.

Thus, the same general objectives which they are striving to attain -- blowing up schools and electric power stations -- the U.S. President has now conceived the idea of achieving with the aid of his new "initiative" in the United Nations. Under the guise of the "process of talks between the conflicting parties in each of the countries mentioned," he in fact has demanded the capitulation of the legal authorities to the demands of their enemies. Moreover, Ronald Reagan considered it possible also to disclose the essence of these demands. He formulated them in this way: First, the "return of each of these countries to the world economy." Translated into the language of realities, this means subjection to the diktat of the multinational corporations and the International Monetary Fund with all the consequences which arise from this. Second, the handing over of management into the hands of counterrevolutionary forces. This is given the name "democratic reconciliation with one's own peoples." Third, of course, "respect for human rights"; that is, the transformation of the state system according to standards which suit Washington. And finally, perhaps the most important, "return to the family of free states" -- into that family, the head of which strengthens familial ties above all with the aid of his military bases, aircraft carriers, and the "Rapid Deployment Forces."

U.S. HOUSE COMMITTEE HALTS CHEMICAL ARMS FUNDING

LD252304 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0535 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, 25 Oct (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports: The Appropriations Committee of the U.S. Congress' House of Representatives has voted for the withdrawal of funds requested by the White House and the Pentagon for the production of chemical weapons from the draft military budget for fiscal year 1986. Members of the committee voted 26 to 24.

However, the congressmen left a loophole in their decision, which they adopted at a closed session, allowing for beginning production in 1987 of a qualitatively new type of chemical weapons, the so-called binary ammunition. True, the condition was made that before beginning production of these toxic agents, the administration must get agreement from its allies on the storing of such weapons on the territory of NATO member-countries.

It is already known that binary charges, for example the "big-eye" bomb, are in fact designed primarily for siting abroad, in Western Europe.

In this connection one can recall that as B. Rogers, commander of NATO Joint Armed Forces, openly stated, binary weapons can be launched together with nuclear weapons at the very beginning of armed actions on the European Continent.

As is known, 1 in 10 shells, mines, and air bombs in the U.S. chemical arsenal is in Europe, primarily stored in the FRG. Overall the Pentagon now has 55,000 metric tons of highly toxic, poisonous materials which paralyze the nervous system. More than 3 million units of ammunition containing these poisons are ready for combat use.

The decision adopted by the House Appropriations Committee will now be sent for consideration by the full House, and then to a joint conference committee. The possibility is not being dismissed that the congressional right wing, during further debate, will be able to alter the even such a half-hearted decision by the Appropriations Committee.

PENTAGON APPROPRIATIONS HIKE REFLECTS U.S. POLICY

LD310122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 30 Oct 85

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Text] According to reports from Washington, after lengthy behind-the-scenes maneuvers, the House of Representatives approved the bill worked out by the conference committee on the U.S. military expenditures for fiscal year 1986. It brings the Pentagon's budget to an unprecedented level -- $302.5 billion. Here is my colleague, Vladimir Pasko:

They say the state budget is the mirror of policy. Indeed, in whichever direction one government or another gives priority, that is primarily where fiscal resources flow. In the United States the most major item of expenditure remains, as before, military expenditure. In the new fiscal year, one-third of the whole federal budget goes toward this.

Compared to last year, the Pentagon's allocation has increased by $10 billion. The publicists of the military-industrial complex assert that this increment is merely a correction for inflation, that is, for the chronic depreciation of the American dollar.

But how, the question poses itself, is it possible then to explain that only the military departments received the increment, and that the allocations to all the others have been cut back?

The intent of American policy is shown in a most convincing way by the manner and directions in which military allocations are pouring out. They are going first to the further acceleration of first strike means. The new budget envisages, in particular, the construction of an additional 12 intercontinental MX missiles. More than $700 million is earmarked for the development of new strategic Midgetman missiles. Twice as much as last year -- $2.75 billion -- is released for the realization of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, called in common parlance the "star wars" program. For the first time in the past 16 years -- and this is noted by practically all information services -- resources for the production of chemical weapons are openly envisaged in the U.S. military budget. Specifically, it is a question of binary munitions with a nerve-paralyzing agent that the administration plans to deploy in Western Europe.

There is sense in the decision of the legislature. Using the words of THE WASHINGTON POST, it means that for the Pentagon and their subcontractors the easy money will continue. But for all the rest, it means nothing but an increasing threat of war.

Worldwide protests are being sounded against this course, but Washington does not want to hear anything. As before, across the ocean they are showing no intention of adjusting their policy in the direction of realism.

AUCCTU FIGURE ON CONSEQUENCES OF U.S. MILITARY BUDGET

LD302108 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 30 TASS -- "There is no aspect of the working people's life, which would not be painfully affected by the arms race which is being intensified in every way by U.S.-headed imperialism. This is why millions of trade-union activists of various countries have resolutely joined in the U.N.-proclaimed Week of Action for Disarmament," Kazimeras Mackavichus, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions (AUCCTU), has told a TASS correspondent.

Touching upon the socio-economic consequences of the U.S. militarist policy and attempts at spreading it over to outer space, Mackavichus said: "Mankind is vitally interested in detente not only in view of the very threat of an all-out destruction of civilisation in the event of a nuclear disaster. Too many most acute and pressing social and economic problems have arisen in the world where 400 million people suffer from systematic malnutrition, where hundreds of millions of children face death owing to underfeeding and lack of vitamins and where the number of illiterate population in the Third-World countries does not diminish. And although truly global funds are needed for the earliest solution of these and other problems common to the whole of mankind, about 800,000 million dollar are spent on weapons in the world every year."

In the United States itself, the country the government of which has taken a course towards preparation of "star wars", expenditures on arms grow rapidly against the background of mass unemployment, inflation, urban crisis and other negative phenomena, Mackavichus went on to say. One thirtieth of U.S. annual military budget would be enough to solve the problems of many millions of that country's citizens who live below the officially recognised poverty level. According to estimates made by U.S. economists, only 4,000 million dollars would be required to eliminate hunger there. The Reagan-headed administration has spent 313,000 million dollars in the 1985 financial year for military purposes, 48,000 million dollars more than in the previous year.

"The augmentation of expenditures on armament by the U.S. Government and the huge deficit of the federal budget cannot but have a negative effect on the state of affairs in other countries as well," the AUCCTU secretary emphasized.

"A substantial outflow of investment capital from the economies of many trade-and-economic partners and neighbours of the United States has been observed in recent years", he pointed out. "The U.S. Administration, by artificially raising the interest rates on the U.S. market, virtually shifts part of its military spending on to the working people of those countries. Such a policy results in a deterioration of the situation in the field of employment, in a slowing down in the rates of economic growth, in curtailment of social programmes and a decline in the living standard of the mass of people."

Mackavichus drew attention to the thesis which is invariably advanced by the advocates of the arms race that the growth of military expenditures ostensibly stimulates economic development rates, contributes to reducing unemployment, etc. "Life has disproved those arguments. Over the years that have passed since World War Two, the following tendency has clearly manifested itself. The higher the level of military spending in a country, the slower the economic development there and the slower the rise in the living standard of the working people.

Many millions of people, including those in the developing countries, are employed at enterprises which are connected with the U.S.-military-industrial complex. If those funds were invested in other, peaceful branches, the number of job opportunities in those same countries would have doubled at least", the AUCCTU secretary stressed.

U.S. TRIES FOR ARMS RACE PROPAGANDA 'ADVANTAGE'

LD301126 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] According to reports from Washington, top administration officials, including the President, are planning a public relations campaign in what is described as a bid to recapture the advantage taken by the Soviet Union with the proposal to mutually slash in half the nuclear arsenals capable of reaching Soviet and American territories and outlaw for both sides strike space weapons. Here are some details:

Part of this public relations campaign is a series of interviews mostly with foreign media on the Soviet-American summit outlook at a rate of from two to three a week. On the home front the White House is reported to be seriously displeased with reports that the administration is split on arms control issues or even has no coherent arms control policy at all. What's more, the American public appears to nurture too-high expectations. When people are sick and tired of the arms race and eagerly react to even the slightest hint that a major breakthrough in curbing the arms race may be around the corner, it's very difficult to convince them of the need to keep arming. So it's against this background that the White House is planning its counteroffensive, or a campaign to neutralize the Soviets, whose only fault appears to be that they are dead serious about slashing the nukes and banning space weapons.

Let's for a moment at least forget about Soviet propaganda, about all this talk about who's going to win or lose in case of a major arms control agreement. Does this country need an arms race? This is the crucial question. In the past when Moscow proposed to get rid of arms this was attributed to our weakness -- political, economic, and military. Today this argument doesn't work, so it's propaganda. Neither in the past, nor today, not a single person or group of people in the Soviet Union could in any way, materially or politically, benefit from building bombers, missiles, or submarines. We don't have corporate interests or values.

Our one-party system has been a target of criticism by all kinds of people who build careers seeking to prove that it is bad. What these hack writers sought to avoid is that each and every party docuemnt throughout our relatively short history emphasized arms control and disarmament as our basic goal. In other words, such documents reflected government policy. This is not propaganda.

In Washington they can do whatever they please to try to blunt or neutralize the Soviet arms control proposals. What they cannot neutralize or distort is this very aspect of Soviet life, and when they neutralize they most certainly do all of us a great service in exposing their own values and morality.

U.S. ECONOMIC POLICY TERMED 'IMPERIALIST PLUNDER'

LD271423 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 27 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

Every day brings fresh evidence that the USA is stifling many developing Asian, African and Latin American countries to the accompaniment of smooth-tongued talk about "concern" over their interests.

As a result of the neocolonialist policy of the Western powers, above all the USA, a noose of debts has been put on the neck of the developing countries. Their foreign debt has reached a total of one trillion dollars. The USA is using this enormous foreign debt to influence the character and direction of development of the newly-free countries, demanding that they depart from the progressive and democratic positions in their home and foreign policy. The onerous terms of foreign debt servicing have become an important tool for the exploitation of the developing countries by the USA and the other Western powers, a form of economic aggression.

Over the past five years, the repayment of the debts by the developing countries has increased almost by fifty per cent to reach in the current year, according to estimates, almost 130 billion dollars diverted from the acute needs of the economic development of the newly free states, which are suffocating in the grip of economic backwardness, hunger and poverty. Such enormous interest is attached to the U.S. and other Western credits that, for example, the Latin American countries will have to repay on them within the next decade a total of 400 billion dollars, which is by 40 billion more than their current debt totals. From 35 to 50 per cent of export earnings of many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are now spent on the servicing of interest of debts, which robs these countries of the currency they badly need to purchase industrial equipment and, in many instances, also foods, since the problem of hunger in those countries is also a consequence of the policy of neocolonialism.

The burden of debts is so great that the developing countries have become exporters of finance to the USA and the other Western countries. According to the estimates of the Indian "NATIONAL HERALD", such a net outflow of funds from the newly-free countries will increase from 20 billion dollars in 1985 to 30 billion in 1990. One cannot help asking who stands to gain from this, in real fact?

This enormous foreign debt is a direct consequence of the policy of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, a result of the unfair international economic relations generated by imperialism. The USA bears special responsibility for this neocolonialist plunder. By manipulating bank lending rates, artificially inflating the dollar rate, forcing unequal trade exchange, putting up political barriers in trade, the USA is, as a matter of fact, plundering the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The American monopolies have ensured a discrepancy of prices, by deflating the prices of the raw materials exported by the developing countries and fixing excessive prices of their own products. Thus, for example, the prices of American metal-processing machines imported by the developing countries have grown 22 per cent from 1980 to 1983, while the prices of tea, coffee and natural rubber of these countries have declined 20-24 per cent. The USA is forcing lower prices on the newly free states and their industrial produce. Thus, for example, these products are sold in the USA 15 per cent cheaper than products of the same quality made in the USA itself. Here is another example of imperialist plunder:

As a result of the control of the world capitalist market by the American and Western cartels, the newly free countries get only 30 billion dollars out of the annual returns of 200 billion dollars for the raw materials sold by them, the rest flowing into U.S. and other Western safes. The USA uses the cudgel of protectionism against the goods of the developing countries, trying to resolve its economic difficulties at their expense.

A telltale aspect of the picture of neocolonialist plunder is that the U.S. monopolies get in Asia, Africa and Latin America on an average 4.5 dollars in profit per each dollar invested there. The USA earns billions of dollars on the arms race forced on the newly free countries, through selling arms to them.

While concentrating in its hands the growing mass of financial and material resources, the USA places them directly or indirectly at the service of its gigantic military programmes. The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT weekly recently admitted: In the eyes of millions of poor people, who can hardly earn their living in the developing world, the USA looks a thriving giant wasting money on arms race, while they are dragging on miserable existence in poverty.

The USA is out to preserve this lucrative neocolonialist order whatever the price, acting through the channel of international financial institutions, controlled by it, through regional and bilateral deals and striving to disunite the developing countries, and opposes the demands of the newly free countries for a new international economic order.

Judging by the U.S. President's address to the jubilee session of the U.N. General Assembly, the current U.S. Administration would like to get from the Soviet Union some kind of a blessing for the policy of economic stifling of the developing countries. But this will never happen. The Soviet Union has supported and will continue supporting the just demands of the developing countries for establishing a new international economic order, their struggle for national, economic and political independence.

EAST-WEST TRADE CONTROLS WILL AFFECT U.S.

PM241024 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[G. Deynichenko article under the rubric "International Notes": "They Invented...a Boomerang"]

[Text] The provocative way the United States reacts to Soviet peace initiatives has long been noted. For instance, Moscow declares a moratorium on nuclear explosions -- Washington explodes another nuclear device at the Nevada test site. Moscow militates for a ban on space strike arms -- Washington launches and tests the ASAT antisatellite system. Moscow makes efforts to completely ban chemical weapons-- Washington organizes production of binary toxins. And so forth.

How do you think Washington, following this logic -- or rather "antilogic" -- should respond to the Soviet Union's recent call to seek an innovative approach to the development of East-West economic ties? Quite right: by further improving, so to speak, the mechanism preventing the normal flow of international trade. That is what happened. In addition to NATO's Coordinating Committee for Controlling Exports to the Socialist Countries (Cocom), which for 35 years has "censored" the list of goods cleared for export to the socialist countries, a new organ has been created -- the Security and Technology Experts Meetings (STEM). Military men will confer at these meetings and they intend to pass judgment on civilian exports if they consider the goods to be "of military importance," so that "military censorship" will now be added to the COCOM "censorship" to which Western exports to the socialist countries are subjected.

The United States has long sought to strengthen controls on its allies' trade with the East -- ever since Washington's attempt to make them join in the U.S. embargo on equipment deliveries for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline failed. However, that was by no means the first attempt to create insurmountable barriers in the way of mutually advantageous cooperation between Western business circles and the socialist world. Each time, as is well known, the plans for blockades, bans, and embargoes ended in collapse without causing the slightest damage to the socialist economy.

However, people across the ocean show no inclination to take account of the lessons of history. Nor is account taken of the interests of the alliance partners, who derive considerable advantages from economic ties with the socialist countries. The provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, which militates for the expansion and unhindered development of economic cooperation on an equal and mutually advantageous basis, are forgotten or, rather, jettisoned. Washington has one reply to all the allies' objections, arguments, doubts: By developing trade with the East, the Western countries are "subsidizing the buildup of Soviet military might."

This "thesis" has invented by Pentagon chief C. Weinberger and was used like a big stick by his closest aide and supporter R. Perle in "persuading" the NATO partners to agree to the creation of STEM.

But only the partners? In recent months Washington has also repeatedly made the most r iiculous accusations against neutral countries in West Europe, unceremoniously interfering in their foreign trade policy. The targets for this pressure were in turn Austria and Sweden, which have long supported mutually advantageous ties with the socialist countries.

Of course, even in West Europe there are many "hard-liners" on the questions of trade with the socialist countries. But the appearance of new obstacles on traditional trade routes will hardly elicit a burst of enthusiasm in Western business circles. As Paris' LES ECHOS admitted the other day, the scale of the potential markets of the East European countries "whets the appetite of Europeans and Americans alike." West European firms, the newspaper continues, are declaring their readiness to expand exports (to East European countries) "but this will only be possible if COCOM (along with STEM, let us add) stops blocking their efforts on the pretext of banning exports of str ategically important equipment and technology."

The newspaper concludes that restrictions of this kind "give rise to negative consequences for trade among the Western allies themselves." And only for trade? Is it really a secret that contacts with the socialist countries would help many Western firms to maintain employment levels at their own enterprises and in general to "keep their heads above water"?

Moreover, even without any particular explanations it is clear that across the ocean they have invented...a boomerang. Juding by the press response, the setting up of a NATO organ to "control" exports to the socialist countries -- an organ in which Japan will participate, as in COCOM -- does not accord with the economic interests of the Western countries themselves, still less with the spirit of the times. That spirit directly requires new approaches to the developm ent of international economic ties, approaches aimed at developing those ties and not at artificially limiting them, and by using obsolete prohibitive methods to boot.

SOVIET-CANADIAN NONPROLIFERATION TALKS HELD

LD302312 Moscow TASS in English 2235 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Ottawa, October 30 TASS -- Soviet-Canadian consultations on nuclear non-proliferation have been held here. The two sides discussed questions of consolidation of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime in the light of the results of the recent third conference to review the action of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. The consultations passed in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

SOVIET FISHERIES MINISTER TO ARRIVE 13 NOV

OW300805 Tokyo KYODO in English 0756 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 30 KYODO -- Soviet Fisheries Minister Vladim Kamentsev will visit Japan for about a week starting November 13 as part of effort to expand dialogue between the two countries, the foreign ministry announced Wednesday.

Kamentsev will hold talks with his Japanese counterpart Moriyoshi Sato who renewed Japan's invitation to the Soviet minister during his visit to Moscow last January.

Details of Kamentsev's itinerary will be arranged through diplomatic channels, the ministry said.

Kamentsev's Japan trip comes at a time when the government [words indistinct] Yasuhiro Nakasone has dropped hints that the premier himself may go to the Soviet Union in order to settle the territorial dispute and other pending issues between the two countries.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will visit Japan in January, the first by a Soviet foreign minister in a decade, in what appears to be a gradual thaw in relations between the two countries.

ANNIVERSARY OF JAPAN-USSR RELATIONS MARKED

OW300638 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 28 Oct 85

[From "Friendship and Good Neighborliness" program]

[Text] On 22 October, a meeting of the Soviet people was held at the Hall for Friendship with the peoples of foreign countries in Moscow to mark the 29th anniversary of the signing of a joint statement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Japan. Present at the meeting were Guzhenko, chairman of the USSR-Japan Society and minister of the maritme fleet, and Japanese Ambassador Katori.

Speaking at the meeting, Valentine Arkhangelskiy, deputy chief editor of IZVESTIYA and vice chairman of the USSR-Japan Society, stated as follows:

A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Japan was signed on 19 October, 1956. It not only opened the way for promoting relations between the two countries, but also greatly contributed to the normalization of the international situation in the Far East and in the whole of Asia as well. During the past years, relations between the two countries have been favorable at times and stagnant at other times. It is regrettable, but bilateral relations have tended to be rather cold in the 1980's because of opportunistic views and the actions of forces that do not want the steady development of Soviet-Japanese relations. However, there has been a favorable development in the overall relations between the two countries.

After making this statement, Vice Chairman Arkhangelskiy of the USSR-Japan Society continued to point out the significance of promoting USSR-Japan relations amid the growing tension in the world situation. He also focused attention on the latest peace proposals of the USSR with Japan as the object.

Moreover, he pointed out various positive improvements in USSR-Japan relations, including exchanges of visits by parliamentarians of the two countries, exchanges of personal letters between Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Prime Minister Nakasone, and their meeting and talks in Moscow. Recently, a Soviet delegation headed by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet culture minister, visited Japan, and a Japanese parliamentary delegation led by Michita Sakata, speaker of the House of Representatives, visited the USSR. In addition, a JSP delegation led by JSP Chairman Ishibashi paid a visit to the USSR. In September, the foreign ministers of the two countries met and held talks in New York. Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's coming visit to Japan will also be of great significance. This year, there have also been many events that have been of significance for the development of exchanges between the social organizations of the two countries.

In conclusion, Vice Chairman Arkhangelskiy of the USSR-Japan Society stated the common hope of Japan's friends in the USSR that the future development of relations between the two countries will give new impetus to the development of the exchanges between the general public of the two countries.

GENEVA FORUM ON KOREAN REUNIFICATION

PM301651 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Firm Resolve"]

[Text] Geneva, 28 Oct -- The International Conference on the Peaceful Reunification of Korea has finished its work here. Prominent public figures and politicians from 17 countries in western and northern Europe and delegations of the Workers Party of Korea and the National Democratic Front of South Korea took part in it.

The conference participants expressed their firm resolve to step up public action in support of the DPRK's efforts aimed at the independent, peaceful unification of Korea on a democratic basis and fully endorsed the proposals on resolving this problem recently submitted by the DPRK Government. It was pointed out during discussion that the implementation of these proposals will help to considerably improve the situation on the Korean Peninsula and in the Far East as a whole and will make it possible to create favorable conditions for a productive North-South dialogue.

The conference appealed to parliaments, political parties, public organizations, and the peoples of the world to do everything possible to ensure the implementation of the Korean people's legitimate demand for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea.

BRIEFS

SOVIET DAYS IN JAPAN -- The Azerbaijan SSR is currently holding USSR days in Japan. Hokkaido Island's Sapporo city, which is the administrative center on the island, is hosting the days. The friendship house in Sapporo has been carrying out significant work designed to further the many-sided cooperation between the Soviet Union and Japan and to acquaint the Japanese people with the life and achievements of the Soviet peoples and with their multinational culture. [Excerpt] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0215 GMT 29 Oct 85 GF]

PAKISTAN TO TEST NUCLEAR DEVICE IN PRC

LD302206 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 30 Oct 85

["Pakistan's Sinister Plans" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New Delhi, October 30 TASS -- Pakistan is ready to test a nuclear explosive device, the Indian newspaper TRIBUNE reports. The holding of that experiment will become the decisive stage in the creation of its own nuclear weapons by the Islamabad military regime. It is planned to stage the test in China, in the Taklamakan desert, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the newspaper reports. The yield of the device will be about the same as that of a charge exploded by China in 1964.

Six Pakistani nuclear specialists have already arrived in Xinjiang to prepare the experiment. Part of technical equipment necessary for staging the explosion was moved there from the Pakistani range in Multan.

The TRIBUNE reports that the decision to hold the test of a nuclear device by Islamabad in the People's Republic of China was adopted at Pakistani-Chinese talks a month ago. Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission Munir Ahmad Khan had earlier ruled out the possibility of staging such an explosion at the Multan range.

According to the newspaper, Pakistan has considerably sped up the preparation for nuclear tests in the past ten months, putting into operation at once two enriched uranium production plants. The equipment for the plants was secretly bought from Britain, the FRG and other West European countries. Electron elements for the explosive device of the atomic bomb, krytrons, were bought by Pakistan from the USA with the connivance of the U.S. authorities.

GANDHI CITED ON USSR, U.S. TIES, GENEVA

PM301543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed TASS correspondent dispatch: "High Estimation"]

[Text] Delhi, 28 Oct -- Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi returned yesterday from a 2-week trip abroad.

He visited Britain, The Bahamas -- where he took part in the Commonwealth Conference -- Cuba, and the Netherlands also took part in the work of the 40th UN General Assembly in New York. En route for home he made a brief stopover in Moscow, where he had a meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Addressing journalists on his arrival at Delhi Airport, the Indian prime minister expressed his satisfaction at the results of his meeting with M.S. Gorbachev. We share similar views with the Soviet Union on many questions, he said. We believe that the Soviet Union understands us. As for relations with the United States, we have disagreements, especially on the question of Pakistan's development of nuclear weapons, and also on such a major problem as the situation in South Africa.

Answering a question put by the TASS correspondent, R. Gandhi gave a high assessment of the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives aimed at halting the arms race on earth and preventing it in outer space. "The proposals which General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev spoke to me about," he observed, "are very positive and very serious. They are major proposals which merit very serious attention. The Soviet proposals must be examined most carefully."

R. Gandhi expressed the hope that the upcoming Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva would be successful. The meeting's success depends on both powers, and we hope that they will do everything possible to achieve it. In my opinion, the prime minister observed, nuclear disarmament issues, including "star wars," that is to say, the problems which are worrying the whole world, must be the chief issues at the Geneva meeting.

DRA'S DOST ASSAILS REAGAN UNGA SPEECH

PM301314 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Oct 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Diverting Attention"]

[Text] New York, 29 Oct -- As the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva approaches the United States is increasingly persitently trying to divert attention from the most topical problem of the day -- the threat of nuclear war, Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost stated.

Touching upon the slander against Afghanistan contained in the U.S. President's [UNGA] speech, S.M. Dost noted that it was aimed at provoking new acts of armed aggression against Afghanistan from Pakistani territory, erecting new barriers in the way of talks between the DRA and Pakistan, and belittling the importance of the mutual understanding that has already been reached. Behind a screen of lies and hypocritical declarations about love of peace the U.S. President made a flimsy attempt to whitewash the disgusting nature of imperialism's undeclared war against Afghanistan and the United States' crude and systematic violation of the UN Charter. The allocation of 280 million dollars in fiscal 1985 for waging the undeclared war against the Afghan Government and people and the recent allocation by the senate of an additional sum of 250 million dollars for the same purposes speak more vocally than demagogic declarations about love of peace at the General Assembly, the minister pointed out.

MOSCOW ON REBELS' 'RIGHT' TO REPRESENT AFGHANISTAN

LD302139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Text] According to agency reports, the ringleaders of groupings of the Afghan counter-revolution, which have dug themselves in Pakistan, are seeking the right to represent Afghanistan at the United Nations. Here is a Mayak commentary by Vladimir Belosphapko:

As is well known, Afghanistan has been a member of the United Nations for a long time. The Democratic Republic, which maintains diplomatic relations with many states and which enjoys deserved prestige in the world, is represented in the international community by the legitimate government, a government whose progressive internal and peaceful foreign policy enjoys the support of the overwhelming majority of the Afghan people. What right to a place at the United Nations are the representatives of the bands of dushmans speaking about? What are they counting on? After all, the April Revolution put an end once and for all to the authority of those that got rich as a result of exploiting ordinary workers and that led a parasitic way of life. Rejected by the people, and deprived of all privileges, the former feudal lords, large-scale traders, black marketeers and religious fanatics launched an armed struggle against the homeland that had rejected them. Trained and financed by imperialist circles, the bandits are striving by means of their terrorist activity to hinder the construction of a new life and want to put Afghanistan back in the Middle Ages. And now these terrorists are seeking the right to represent Afghanistan at the United Nations.

It is as if the success of the Khmer reactionaries, who with Washington's support cobbled together the so-called Democratic Government of Kampuchea which, again as a result of the U.S. diplomacy's maneuvers, is illegally occupying the place of the PRK at the United Nations, will not let them rest. By all accounts, the United States has now become involved in the unseemly undertaking of dragging the Afghan counter-revolution into the United Nations as well.

Whatever the case, there are reports that the ringleaders of the dushmans have already discussed this question with U.S. representative at the United Nations Walters. However, this attempt to legitimize and attach apparent legality to armed interference in Afghanistan's affairs will hardly be crowned with success, for bloody terror still does not provide a right to a seat at the United Nations, even in the case of U.S. proteges.

COMMENTARY ON PAKISTANI 'ESPIONAGE' IN DRA

LD310323 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2010 GMT 30 Oct 85

[From "The World Today" program; presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Pakistan also crudely interferes in Afghanistan's internal affairs. A report was published in Kabul today to the effect that (Mohammad Shah), a regular officer of the Pakistani intelligence service, was arrested in the town of Qandahar for espionage activity. Formally he occupied the post of assistant to the general consul of Pakistan. He was caught redhanded at the moment he was handing over Pakistani currency destined for conducting terrorist activity in the region of Qandahar to one of his agents. The Afghanistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs has protested to the temporary charge d'affaires of Pakistan in Kabul.

A fact which also draws attention is that the subversive activity of Pakistani special services against Afghanistan is directed and controlled by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. In connection with this I will recall that during the recent visit of the head of the Pakistani regime Ziaul Haq to the United States of America, plans were discussed for the further expansion of the so-called strategic cooperation between the two countries. It is proposed to double the extent of American military assistance to Pakistan, increasing it to $6.5 billion. The latest in American weaponry is purchased with this money.

BRIEFS

DRA DELEGATION -- A delegation of Afghan social dignitaries has concluded a visit to the Tajik SSR. Among the members of the delegation were governors of the DRA'S extraordinary Nangarhar, Bamian, Baghlan, Herat, and Jowzjan Provinces, leaders of the Badakhshan Province Executive Committee, and representatives of the DRA local state sovereignty organs. The guests from the DRA acquainted themselves with the Tajik SSR people's achievements in the economic field and the various domains of the cultural and educational fields and with the work experience of Tajik SSR peoples' deputies local soviets. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Oct 85 GF]

FURTHER REPORTS ON SOVIET-INDONESIAN TALKS

LD302032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Correspondent Aleksandr Fedonin Report from Jakarta]

[Text] The President of Indonesia, Suharto has received the Soviet government delegation led by Comrade Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In the course of the conversation, which passed in a constructive and well-meaning [dobrozhelatelnyy] atmosphere, topical matters relating to the international situation were touched upon. The Soviet Union and Indonesia hold close or similar positions on a whole number of international matters. Our countries are struggling to preserve international peace and security, to prevent the arms race, and avert its extension to space.

Matters relating to bilateral relations and cooperation in the sphere of trade and the economy were also discussed. The trade and economic links between our countries have become noticably more vigorous recently. The creation of a Soviet-Indonesian mixed intergovernmental commission on trade and economic matters will spur on their development. The commission is called upon to coordinate joint efforts in the search for forms and directions in cooperation in the sphere of trade and the economy.

The 35-year experience of interrelations between the Soviet Union and Indonesia testify that sound experience of such cooperation has been gathered. The Indonesian press which is covering and commenting widely on the visit of the Soviet Government delegation, notes that the relations between our countries are developing on the basis of equality, respect for sovereignty, and noninterference in the internal affairs of one another.

PHILIPPINES' IMELDA MARCOS VISIT REPORTED

Lays Wreath at Lenin Monument

LD301319 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 30 Oct 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Imelda Marcos, state and public figure, minister of Human Settlements of the Philippines, and governor of greater Manila, who is visiting our country, today visited the museum of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and laid a wreath. She paid her respects to the memory of the founder of the Soviet state with one minute's silence. [Video shows Imelda Marcos laying wreath and standing in silence]

A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall. Imelda Marcos paid a tribute of respect to the Soviet soldiers who fell in battles against fascism for lasting peace on earh. [Video shows her laying wreath, standing in silence.]

Meets With Demichev

LD302143 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1645 GMT 30 Oct 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Today Comrade Demichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received Imelda Marcos, the state and municipal official, minister of Settlements of the Philippines and governor of Greater Manila.

During a conversation, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, issues of Soviet-Philippines links in culture and art were mentioned. Fernandez, Philippines charge d'affaires in the USSR, was present at the talks. [Viedo shows Mrs Marcos being greeted by and talking to Demichev with two delegations seated at table.]

KOVALEV VIEWS STATUS OF USSR-PHILIPPINES RELATIONS

PM301603 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent I. Kovalev dispatch: "Philippines-USSR: Mosaic of Multifaceted Ties"]

[Text] Manila -- Here are just a few Philippine press reports:

A Soviet ship arrives for a new load of Philippine coconut oil... The signing of documents on the twinning of the Soviet city of Kislovodsk and the Philippine city of Baguio in the north of Luzon Island is scheduled for the beginning of November... Filipinos are in raptures over the skill of the pianist (Rovena Arriyeta) and the ballerina (Liza Manukha), who trained in the Soviet Union... A delegation of the major Philippine book trade firm "National Book Stores" participated in the Moscow International Book Fair... Soviet coaches are training Philippine chess players and archers for international competitions.

This mosaic builds up into an overall picture reflecting the strengthening multifacted ties between the Philippines and the Soviet Union. Soviet-Philippine diplomatic relations were established recently, only in 1976. But prior to that the mutual desire to revive the ties which existed between the two countries back in the last century and to achieve greater understanding and knowledge of each other led to the creation of the Philippines-USSR and USSR-Philippines friendship societies. In 1974 the joint Philippine-Soviet "Filsov" Shipping Company was founded.

In her greetings message to the "USSR-Philippines" Society on its 10th anniversary Imelda Marcos, honorary president of the "Philippines-USSR" society, minister of settlements, and governor of Greater Manila, pointed out that in many spheres Soviet-Philippine relations are strengthening from year to year for the good of both peoples.

One of these spheres is mutually advantageous trade. Soviet purchases of coconut oil, sugar, copra, and other commodities promote the development of Philippine exports. "Filsov" is operating at a profit. Exchanges of parliamentary delegations, reciprocal trips by cultural and art figures, the recent stay in the Philippines of a Soviet war veterans delegation, tourst trips, and exchanges of exhibitions all saturate Soviet-Philippine ties with new content and promotes the further development of friendly relations between the two countries.

LAO DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT 31 OCT

LD310654 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 31 TASS -- General of the Army Khamtai Siphandon, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and minister of defense of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, arrived in Moscow today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, an alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defense of the USSR.

LAO VICE CHAIRMAN SALI VONGKHAMSAO VIEWS BILATERAL TIES

BK301509 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1030 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Dear listeners, recently Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the LPRP [Lao People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee and vice chairman of the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] Council of Ministers, paid a visit to the Soviet Union. Our station correspondent called on him and asked him to express his views on the Seventh Session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Laos. Sali Vongkhamsao said:

[Begin recording] Beloved comrades: After attending the Seventh Session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union in Moscow, I would like to express my wholehearted congratulations to the great and all-round successes of the Soviet Union. The recent plenary session convened by the CPSU Central Committee marked a step toward new change aimed at developing the economy in depth and bringing about a new progressive posture for science and technology to enhance developed socialism.

The LPDR always gives complete support to all constructive initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union, aimed at checking the nuclear war as stated in the Lao-Soviet joint communique issued after a recent meeting between the general secretaries of our two parties. This year our country is marking the 40th anniversary of the 12 October 1945 Proclamation Independence from the control of the Japanese militarists and the French colonialists. At the same time, we are also making preparations to celebrate the 10th anniverary of the 2 December founding of the LPDR. Recently, our party Central Committee also convened the Eighth Plenary Session of the Third Plenum to review, study, and draw lessons from the implementation of the two strategic duties in Laos over the past 10 years.

We are very pleased with the steady and all-round development of the fraternal friendship relations between our two parties, governments, and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This year also marks the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries.

As for the Seventh Session of the Intergovernmental Commision for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union which our Lao delegation attended, I think it was a glorious success. The session was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship, intimacy, complete unification, and mutual understanding. The session noted the all-round economic cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union, especially in the past 5-year state plan. Even though the period of the past 10 years seems to be very short, the mutual assistance and cooperation between our two countries have begun to bear fruit, thereby positively contributing to strengthening the economic and [words indistinct] strength of the LPDR, including training Lao cadres and technical workers.

Because the projects under the Lao-Soviet cooperation scheme are permanent enterprises which act as the vital infrastructure for the LPDR's economy, they are expected to generate fullest efficiency on a long-term basis. This is because these projects must be utlized for several years and are anticipated to be very valuable. The Lao Party Government, and people would like to express our profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for giving such effective assistance to us.

In the Second 5-Year State Plan from 1986 to 1990, the assistance and cooperation for the Soviet Union still remains a decisive factor in echancing the mulifaceted achievements scored in the past 10 years, such as in the agricultural and forestry sector, the exploitation of natural resources, the communications network, and the training of cadres.

The meeting between LPRP Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on 27 April this year paved a new path for strenghthening the friendship and cooperation on the principle of lasting, all-round, and mutual cooperation between our two countries. The Seventh session of the intergovernmental commission was conducted on the basis of the spirit of that meeting. Thank you. [end recording]

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH CROATIAN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

LD310052 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Today Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Ante Markovic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Croatia's Assembly. During the talks, which were conducted in a warm and friendly atmosphere, questions of Soviet-Yugoslav trade and economic cooperation were considered.

SOKOLOV RECEIVES CSSR ARMY POLITICAL CHIEF

PM301310 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Oct 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, received on 29 October Lieutenant General J. Klicha, chief of the Czechoslovak People's Army Main Political Directorate, who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. A talk was held on questions of mutual interest.

Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, took part in the meeting, which was held in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

KRUGLOV INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION WITH POLAND

AU251910 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Oct 85 p 6

[Interview given by Mikhail Kruglov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, to Jerzy Wisniowski: "On the Scientific-Technical Progress Program" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Wisniowski] Scientific-technical cooperation between Poland and the USSR has a long tradition. Many joint initiatives have been undertaken and considerable results achieved in this sphere over the past 40 years. What does the long-term Polish-Soviet program of scientific-technical cooperation, signed in Warsaw in September, bring to this area that is new?

[Kruglov] This program is the first of its kind to be signed between two socialist states. It foresees joint work in seven main paths of activity that have been agreed on by both sides. We have recognized it as particularly important to concentrate on the following priority paths of scientific-technical progress: the application of electronics in the national economy; comprehensive automation of production; development of nuclear energy and the satisfaction of both sides' fuel and energy needs; the elaboration of new materials as well as the technology for manufacturing them; the development of biological science and branches of the agro-industrial complex; development of the machine industry; and development of the production of high-quality general utility goods. Eighty-five scientific-technical programs comprising 145 tasks are devoted to the solving of scientific-technical problems in the aforementioned paths of activity.

Some 180 Soviet and 93 Polish organizations will be involved in this work. Between 1986 and 1990 alone work will be performed on 26 new types of machine, 38 installations, 48 new types of equipment, 28 modern materials and biological products, and 49 modern technological products.

For example, in the field of electronics we will work out and organize the joint production of components that have a high degree of interchangeability. We will develop the technology and equipment to produce and test them. We will organze the joint mass production of uniform computer equipment in the form of high-capacity electronic super-machines. These will consist of basic multi-user machines plus a whole network of peripherals. We will also produce microcomputers to control the work of flexible automatic production systems. As far as machinery is concerned, we will develop and jointly maufacture hydraulic cranes mounted on special chassis and capable of lifting 250 metric tons, tower cranes assembled from modules, new electomagnetic clutches, and a truck with a capacity of 2.5 metric tons. We will organize the production of new-generation television sets, including digital color sets. As well as signing the program, wh have also concluded an agreement on developing a color television set. We have decided to set up a joint bureau of construction and have confirmed the rules governing it.

One can give many more examples of the technology created on the basis of this program.

[Wisniowski] The joint scientific-technical progress program is entering force at a time when the United States and some of its allies are making international efforts to halt this progress in our countries. What role does the program play in this situation?

[Kruglov] The chief task of the joint program is to speed up technological progress in the national economies of the USSR and Poland, boost these economies, and, in consequence thereof, effectively counter the restrictions and sanctions against our countries.

We have the necessary material and intellectual potential. The closer integration foreseen in the program will permit both sides to improve their application of the program in order to perform their economic and social development tasks. Let us take the example of self-propelled cranes. So far, both our countries have been buying these from the West. It is not enough that these purchases are expensive; the best may stop sales thereof at any time. By jointly developing and manufacturing such cranes involving a production process that is of a world standard and based on our own material resources and technological thought, we will save foreign currency and safeguard ourselves against surprises from partners who are not always reliable.

What else should be stressed when talking about our joint program? Its main purpose is to satisfy the comprehensive needs of man to an increasingly better degree. At the same time it is a sign of real, equal partnership based on the principle of fraternal aid and mutual advantages. It contains not the slightest trace of discrimination; neither does it attempt to burden the weaker partner with the costs, which is the rule in agreements of this type concluded between capitalist states. Our program will encourage not only a closer integration of our scientific and economic organisms, but also a further rapprochement between our peoples.

Intensive preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress are taking place in the Soviet Union. The PZPR will also hold its 10th congress. This creates a good climate for performing the program's tasks. Both our parties are treating the acceleration of scientific-technical progress as a task of priority and strategic importance.

JARUZELSKI LAUDS POLISH GRADUATES OF USSR VUZES

PM301051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Profound Gratitude"]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Oct -- A national meeting of graduates of Soviet VUZes has ended here.

On behalf of the 17,000 Polish specialists who gained their knowledge in USSR VUZes, the delegates from all the country's voivodships who spoke expressed profound gratitude to the Land of the Soviets for the opportunity to receive higher education. They described the practical utilization of the knowledge gained in the cause of socialist building in People's Poland.

The resolution adopted by the meeting participants expresses full support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and contains an appeal to all graduates of Soviet VUZes to galvanize their activity in the cause of socialist transformations in Poland and the strengthening and broadening of economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation with the USSR.

W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, conveyed wishes for new successes to the meeting participants and emphasized that he has great understanding and appreciation of their public and professional activity in all sectors of socialist building.

The meeting was attended by a Soviet delegation headed by G.A. Yagodin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education.

PAP CITED ON U.S. SUPPORT FOR POLISH 'UNDERGOUND'

LD301846 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, October 30 TASS -- The Polish news agency PAP describes as "an instrument in another's hands" the Polish emigres one of the "leaders" of whom, Jerzy Melewski, was received by the United States President in the White House recently.

Touching upon the question of financing the forces which come out against socialism in Poland, the news agency emphasizes: "It has already become clear who gives and who accepts the money". PAP refers to an article in the London DZIENNIK POLSKI, organ of the most reactionary circles of Polish emigres. The article has it that money which is being allocated by the U.S. Administration is directed to the anti-socialist underground through a dummy organization which is called a "fund for the spread of democracy". Without that money the underground could not have existed at all, DZIENNIK POLSKI states.

It is not difficult to guess what the hirelings are paid money for, PAP points out. They are one of the elements of the big game which is being conducted by the United States with regard to Poland. On the one hand, Washington introduces discriminatory economic measures against the Polish People's Republic and, setting into motion powerful machinery of ideological sabotage, constantly reprimands and instructs the Poles how they should tackle their domestic problems. On the other hand, dollars are being allocated for the underground to sow anarchy in the country so as to make the international public believe in the existence of a Polish "resistance movement" on whose behalf Washington ostensibly speaks.

PAP DENOUNCES U.S. 'HYPOCRISY' TOWARD POLAND

LD291551 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, October 29 TASS -- The Polish news agency PAP has distributed a commentary denouncing the U.S. hypocritical obstructionist policy towards socialist Poland.

Official Washington, the commentary runs, has set the aim to usurp the right of the Poles to decide their future themselves.

The U.S. Administration would like to see Poland an obedient tool of imperialism. A direct consequence of that are the so-called "sanctions" towards the Polish People's Republic, discrimination in international trade.

Washington in recent time has been disliking absolutely everthing which is taking place in People's Poland: the results of the elections to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republ c, the improvement of the economic situation in the country, the invigoration of the trade union movement, which enlists ever growing support of the Polish working people. At the White House they even deem themselves right to talk with Poland in the form of an order, to instruct from the positions of "champions" of human rights allegedly having nothing closer to heart but the principles of social justice, cares and aspirations of the working people.

But rather this is being done to use such a propaganda hullabaloo as a smokescreen and to conceal numerous facts of violations of human rights in the United States itself. Much of what is taking place there amazes one with roughness and cynicism, and among these cases are the sentence passed by U.S. court instances on a number of leaders of trade unions organizations the disbandment of the trade union at the "Cannon Mills" factory the trial in the framed up case of 11 religious workers in Tucson. [sentence as received]

Such facts, the commentary stresses, fully disclose the falsity and hypocrisy of those who act according to the principle: The good is only what serves the United States. This is a patent lesson of hypocrisy of the U.S. zealots.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH ICELAND PREMIER 30 OCT

LD301743 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Reykjavik, October 30 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze made a short stopover in Iceland on the way home from Havana.

Eduard Shevardnadze had a conversation with Acting Prime Minister of Iceland Halldor Asgrimsson, with Foreign Minister Geir Hallgrimsson. During the conversation the attention of the Icelandic side was drawn to major Soviet initiatives aimed at preventing the militarization of space, at curbing the arms race, above all nuclear arms race, at the development of fruitful international cooperation in Europe and the whole world.

Some questions of Soviet-Icelandic relations were also discussed. Both sides confirmed the interest in the further development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Iceland in different spheres in the interests of the peoples of both countries, consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe.

CPSU'S CHERNYAYEV DEPARTS FOR LONDON 27 OCT

PM301709 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure for London"]

[Text] A.A. Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and Ye.S. Lagutin, worker of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, have left Moscow for London at the invitation of the Communist Party of Great Britain Executive Committee.

AUCCTU DELEGATION ATTENDS FRG TRADE SEMINAR

PM301045 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Oct 85 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin flew to the FRG 27 October. The delegation will participate in the work of the Soviet-West German Seminar on Questions of East-West Trade and Economic Cooperation organized by the Social Democratic Party of Germany's Working Association on Questions of Wage Laborers and by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

AUSTRIAN FINANCE MINISTER TOURS KIEV 30 OCT

AU310934 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] On 30 October, Orlik, Ukrinian Council of Ministers deputy chairman, received Vranitzky, Austrian federal minister of finance. During a conversation, the visitor was briefed about the achievements of the Ukrainian SSR in developing the economy, science, and culture, and about the republic's part in Soviet-Austrian cooperation.

Participating in the conversation were Borisov, USSR deputy minister of finance; (Zabrodin), Ukrainian first deputy minister of finance. Present at the conversation was Liedermann, Austrian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

USSR-ITALY TRADE TALKS ADDRESS SCIENTIFIC EXPORTS

LD300044 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 29 TASS -- Ever more firms from different countries, including industrialized ones, show interest in purchasing contemporary science-intensive equipment from the Soviet Union. An example of this are the talks between Soviet foreign trade organizations and the Italian National Committee for the Research and Development of Nuclear Engineering, headed by Dr. Angelo Marino, chief of the research centre of the committee, that started here today. Taking part in the talks are representatives of the Nuclear Physics Institute of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The sides are to discuss technical and commercial terms of the contract for the delivery to Italy of an electron accelerator created by the Nuclear Physics Institute. The Soviet foreign trade association "Tekhsnabeksport" is the monopoly supplier of such Soviet equipment to the world market.

The Italian side intends to use the electron accelerator for scientific research in peaceful purposes, as well as to put it to industrial uses.

Soviet foreign trade organisations have of late been receiving ever more orders from foreign partners for science-intensive equipment, a TASS correspondent was told at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade. "Tekhsnabeksport" alone signed this year several large contracts to supply abroad intricate scientific, medical and other contemporary equipment. Cooperation with some partners is maintained on a long-term basis.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS FACING ITALY'S CRAXI DETAILED

LD310317 Moscow TASS in English 2332 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Rome, October 30 TASS -- Political Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party Bettino Craxi, who was asked to form a new government of the country, today held a meeting with the leaders of five parties, which made the previous ruling coalition. Upon completion of the meeting Bettino Craxi said that an accord had been reached at the meeting to make it possible to overcome the political crisis, brought about by the events involving the seizure of the "Achille Lauro" ship. As is noted by news analysts, this signifies restoration of the five-party coalition, which governed the country, though deep contradictions have not been fully overcome.

The "parliamentary way" is considered here as the most probable way of settling the crisis. In this case, the president of the republic gives consent to a parliamentary discussion on the political document elaborated in the course of Bettino Craxi's consultations. Then, the question of confidence in the government which resigned but still continues attending to its duties will be raised at the high legislative body of the country. If the vote of confidence is given, the cabinet's resignation request will be considered null and void.

The left opposition protests against such a way. The Italian Communists believe that this way signifies an attempt to shade contradictions in the ruling coalition and give up a serious consideration of the key problems facing the country.

AUSTRIAN CP SUPPORTS USSR DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD291023 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Vienna, October 29 TASS -- The Communist Party of Austria welcomes Soviet proposals for ending the arms race, said Irma Schwager, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria.

The proposals, she said, have been made by a country whose greatest wish is to ensure conditions for peaceful coexistence.

It is vital to foil American plans to militarize outer space and adopt effective measures towards disarmament, Schwager said.

BONN 'HAWKS' LAUNCH SDI PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

DW300957 Moscow International Service in German 1600 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Military-industrial circles in the FRG have launched a propaganda campaign aimed at justifying Bonn's official support for the U.S. "star wars" plan.

In his recent speech before Bundeswehr members, FRG Defense Minister Manfred Woerner openly advocated support for the FRG's participation in U.S. plans to militarize space. Special attention was given by the minister to the need to strengthen FRG defenses through participation in the SDI venture. In this connection he reiterated the U.S. version that the Strategic Defense Initiative was a legitimate step in line with international law and he said that it constituted the sole opportunity to create a new strategic balance in Europe.

The fact that the chief of the military authority advocated support for U.S. plans to militarize space testifies to the Bonn minister's military ambitions. He is pleading for a new round in the nuclear arms race. Woerner and his i[illegible]n the FRG have been advocating the SDI venture more frequently in public speeches. In so doing, they are pursuing a very particular goal to suggest to the broad strata of the FRG public that the FRG's participation in the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative is not only necessary, but virtually unavoidable. It was not by coincidence that Minister Woerner in his latest speech in Bonn presented the FRG's participation in the SDI project as an almost foregone conclusion. It is also obvious that SDI supporters resorted to precisely such a psychological pressure tactic because the overwhelming majority of FRG citizens are against their country's participation in the "star wars" plans.

Woerner and the supporters of nuclear counterarmament are fulfilling the will of the Pentagon, which regards the FRG and its militaristic circles as the main thrust of the Strategic Defense Initiative in Western Europe. It is precisely the FRG that, according to the U.S. plan, is to exert constant pressure on those NATO allies who either refuse to participate in the SDI project or who are still undecided. This, esteemed listeners, is the true reason for the greatly increased activities of the Bonn hawks, who have launched a propaganda campaign in Western Europe for the "star wars" plans.

MUNICH DECLARES ITSELF NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD310147 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 30 Oct 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Text] The Munich city administration has decided to declare the city a zone free from nuclear weapons. In accordance with this decision, the agency DPA notes, on the signs giving the name of the city which are set up at the entrances to Munich, from now on there will also be the legend "Zone Free From Nuclear Weapons." This is an interesting report. I ask Viktor Levin to talk about its significance:

In the FRG, as in many other Western European states, the movement for the designation of cities and regions as zones free from nuclear weapons has received wide support. This movement reflects the increased concern of the population in connection with the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles and the desire to make its contribution to the struggle against the dangerous militarist course of the United States of America and NATO as a whole. Although the powers that be try to hush up the local government organs which take measures diverging from the official course, the moral significance of zones free from nuclear weapons does not raise any doubts.

The example of Munich in this regard is particularly noteworthy. After all, this city is the capital of Bavaria, where, for already more than 3 decades without interruption, the Christian Social Union [CSU] has been governing. Its leader, Franz Josef Strauss, is considered with complete justification as the most belligerent hawk of the West German state.

Strauss has made not a few efforts also toward transforming Bavaria into a kind of West German California, where some of the most major military-industrial concerns are concentrated. He has also helped realize NATO plans for turning the FRG into a launching pad for U.S. nuclear missiles.

But in his own capital of Munich, Strauss has met with determined opposition to the militarist course. In the city administration, the CSU and the Free Democrats which support it, do not have a majority. There, the tone is set by the Social Democrats. On the question of designating Munich a zone free from nuclear weapons, they were also supported by representatives of the Greens. The land government, presently headed by Strauss, attempted with the aid of juridical tricks to bring the city administration into line, but it proved to be a tough nut to crack and was able to stand firm.

Now, each time Strauss leaves Munich or returns there by car, he will not be able to take his eyes off the text "Zone Free From Nuclear Weapons." It is hard to imagine that, under the influence of these words, he will be able to change his attitude toward military policy, but the reminder of its danger cannot be out of place.

PORTUGAL CP ANALYZES POLITICAL SITUATION, STRATEGY

LD292141 Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Lisbon, October 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Petrov reports:

A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party held here was devoted to the analysis of the political situation in the country and to setting out the tasks of the struggle in defence of the democratic system.

Speaking at a press conference today, General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal said that in the opinion of the participants in the plenary meeting the recent parliamentary elections have led to changes in the political situation that are favourable for the democratic forces. These changes open a new phase in the development of democracy in Portugal. Communists declare that they will be in opposition to the one-party government of Social Democrats. The new alignment of forces confirms the justice of the opinion of the Portuguese Communist Party that it is necessary to form a democratic government of national salvation.

As the main tasks at the presidential elections to be held next January, the Portuguese Communist Party set out two aims: to defeat candidates of the right-wing forces and to ensure the victory of a representative of democrats. The Communists will contine the struggle to achieve accord among all democratic forces. The plenary meeting decided to nominate as the Communist Party's presidential candidate Angelo Veloso, a prominent anti-fascist, member of the political commission of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party.

The participants in the plenary meeting instructed the parliamentary groups of the Communist Party to firmly upheld in the Assembly of the Republic (parliament) the interests of the working masses and ideals of the 1974 Anti-Fascist Revolution.

SPANISH ATTITUDES TO U.S. MILITARY BASES DISCUSSED

LD301621 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Station commentary by Yuriy Konstantinov]

[Text] The first round of the preliminary negotiations between experts from Spain and the United States on the possible reduction of the U.S. military presence in Spain has ended. The joint communique announces that the next meeting between experts will take place in December. The contribution of the U.S. troops in Spain to the security of the West will be analyzed at the meeting. Yuriy Konstantinov comments:

Talks on negotiations -- this is how the Spanish press has described with (?distress) the first roundtable session of experts in Madrid. [Word indistinct] is it difficult to describe the meeting in any other way? On which (?demands) the Moncloa [prime minister's residence] administration has been insisting for 1 year? Let me remind you, dear listeners, that last October, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez said that his government intended to begin negotiations on reducing the U.S. military presence in Spain. Only 3 months later Washington said that, in its opinion, such a reduction is not convenient, bearing in mind the interests of the security of the West and NATO.

After quite energetic steps by the Moncloa administration, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said that negotiation on the Pentagon bases in Spain could take place in May. But this meeting took place neither in May nor in August and, as we see, not until October. Following an interchange of information for 3 years, it was agreed to analyze the contribution of the four U.S. bases to the Atlantic defense.

It is significant that the U.S. side declared itself absolutely against the term negotiations, stressing, in this way, that it is not considering giving an official character to the meeting between experts or considering the experts technical recommendations as binding.

The contempt of the Spanish position on the problem of foreign bases on the territory of a sovereign state is no (?coincidence). Some Spanish commentators rightly pay attention to this. EL PAIS, for example, says that the United States is not thinking of reducing its military potential in Spain and because of this it has one reservation (?after the other).

The following condition was set. The official negotiations will begin when the situation on the referendum on Spain's membership of NATO is clarified.

The preliminary talks between Spain and the United States show that Washington does not want to reduce its military presence in Spain. Moreover, it is thinking of confronting the problem of modernizing the existing Pentagon military bases. As EL PAIS points out, in time the United States wants to turn the Rota Base into the [word indistinct] of U.S. rocket carriers with nuclear arms aboard.

Such a position from Washington is in disagreement with the position of the NATO Spanish partner.

BRIEFS

GORBACHEV BOOK IN GERMAN -- Bonn, October 30 TASS -- The publishers of the board of the German Communist Party brought out a book by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The Soviet Union Today". The publication of the book is timed for the Week of Real Socialism held on the initiative of the German Communist Party. The collection includes Mikhail Gorbachev's speeches and articles on topical matters of the home and foreign policy of the Soviet Union: reports at the April and October (1985) plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee, speeches during the official visit to France in October this year, conversations with FRG statesmen and politicians, other materials.
The book evoked much interest of the public and the mass media of the FRG. On the occasion of the presentation of Mikhail Gorbachev's book, the board of the German Communist Party held a press conference here today. It was stressed at the press conference that the publication of this book meant for wide readership, will be a contribution to the further development of relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union, to the consolidation of mutual understanding and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 30 Oct 85 LD]

REPORTAGE ON RELEASE OF THREE KIDNAPPED SOVIETS

LD301820 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Beirut, October 30, TASS -- Three staff members of Soviet institutions, who were kidnapped a month ago in Beirut, were released today and brought to the Soviet embassy in Lebanon. The fourth of them, Arkadiy Katkov, secretary of the consular department of the embassy, was killed by the kidnappers.

Release Celebrated With Gunfire

NC301742 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1739 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The sound of explosions and machinegun fire has been heard for approximately 15 minutes in Beirut and its suburbs. The firing is to celebrate the release of the kidnapped Soviet diplomats.

'Islamic Liberation' Announces Release

NC301745 Paris AFP in English 1741 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Beirut, Oct 30 (AFP) -- The Islamic Liberation Organization (ILO) today announced the release of three Soviet diplomats kidnapped on September 30, in a typed statement issued here today.

It said "we have decided to free the three Soviet spies so that the others (the Syrians) will decide to correct their line and respect their commitments vis-a-vis Tripoli."

The ILO claimed responsibility of kidnapping four Soviet diplomats, one of whom was later killed. The organization had demanded a halt to a Syrian-backed assault on fundamentalist Moslem militia positions in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, a demand which was later met.

Arrival at Embassy

NC301824 Paris AFP in English 1817 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Commercial representative Valeri Mirnakov, Doctor Nicolai Svirskiy and press attache Oleg Spirin arrived at the Soviet Embassy at 7 p.m. 1700 [GMT] sources close to the Soviet Embassy said. All three appeared to be in good health, the same sources said.

The release of the Soviet diplomats was later confirmed by Lebanese police.

Militia involved in obtaining the Soviet diplomats' release celebrated by firing weapons into the air in West Beirut.

Embassy Issues Statement

NC301837 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1825 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Following the release of the three Soviet diplomats, the Soviet Embassy in Beirut released the following brief statement.

At 1900 on 30 October 1985, three employees of Soviet insitutions in Lebanon were released and returned to the Soviet Embassy in Beirut. They are: Attache Oleg Spirin; Valeriy Mirnakov, an employee at the Soviet trade legation; and Nicolay Svirskiy, the embassy physician.

The embassy expresses its thanks to all those who participated in bringing about the release of the Soviet employees.

Cars Arrive at Embassy

NC301943 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1918 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] TASS has confirmed the release of the three Soviet diplomats this evening. The agency said that they are back in the Soviet Embassy in Beirut. It has been reported that the three diplomats will hold a news conference at the embassy building tonight.

according to our information, a Peugeot 504 with four people inside entered the Soviet Embassy at 1900 after passing through one of the electronically-operated doors. Fifteen minutes later, a BMW and an American-made car entered the embassy. It was understood that the three Soviet diplomats were already inside the embassy.

According to our exclusive information, the BMW and the American-made care were in Al-Mukhtarah [hometown of Walid Junblatt, Progressive Socialist Party leader] this afternoon. The American-made car left the Soviet Embassy at 0900 today and returned to it at 1915.

The BMW and the Peugeot left the embassy at 1928 today.

Progressive Socialists Negotiated Release

NC302158 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Quoting an informed source, AFP reported a short while ago that the three Soviet diplomats who were kidnapped in Beirut in September were released following negotiations, which were conducted throughout the day, between the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the kidnappers. The Lebanese source said that acting upon information supplied by the Soviet Embassy, PSP officials went to the hostages' location this morning and held successful negotiations. The same source added that the kidnappers hold Lebanese citizenship. After this, the Soviet hostages were transported by car to a place near the embassy. They then went on foot to the embassy.

Islamic Liberation Statement

NC302032 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The Islamic Liberation Organization -- the Khalid ibn al-Walid Forces, Beirut sector -- has released a statement confirming that the release of the three Soviet diplomats expresses the organization's good intentions.

The statement added that after the fighting ended in Tripoli, the diplomats' release shows the good intentions of the kidnappers toward the Soviet Union. The release also shows their intention to resume the jihad against the United States and Israel so that the others -- the Syrians and Soviets -- can correct their political line and respect their commitments to Tripoli.

Kidnappers Demand Fulfilled Agreement

NC310726 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] The Islamic Liberation Organization -- the Khalid Ibn al-Walid Forces -- announced yesterday that it had decided to release the Soviet spies, as the organization described them, so that the others [not further identified] can decide to respect their commitments toward Tripoli in return. The organization added: Our condition for their release was ending the aggression against Tripoli. The Damascus agreement was concluded and the shelling of the city stopped. However, we are awaiting the implementation of the other articles of this agreement. The collection of weapons and the searching of Muslim homes are continuing in Tripoli, while the parties in the city have retained their weapons and the ability to act freely.

The Islamic Liberation Organization has affirmed that its decision to release the three Soviets was made to prove its good intentions.

EL AL DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW, DISCUSSES EMIGRATION

AU3012O1 Paris AFP in English 1148 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Moscow, Oct 30 (AFP) -- A recent visit to Moscow by a delegation of Israel's national airline El Al has boosted hopes that the Soviet Union will speed up Jewish emigration after several months of impasse on the question.

Diplomatic sources said the process could also be propelled forward by Moscow's desire to make a well-publicized humanitarian gesture prior to next month's summit meeting between Soviet Communist Party chief Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The visit by the El Al delegation was not officially announced in Moscow. But Western diplomats said the meeting with Soviet officials likely focused on opening air links between the Soviet capital and Tel Aviv -- which appears unlikely given the lack of diplomatic relations between the two since the 1967 Middle East war -- or a once-only airlift of the Soviet Jews.

The Jewish emigrants bound for Israel would probably transfer to El Al plans in Romania, the only East bloc country that recognizes Israel, the diplomats said.

Israeli officials have insisted that any airlift provide a direct departure for Israel to eliminate the increasing number of Jews who leave the Soviet Union, but settle in North America rather than the Jewish state.

Figures on the number of Jews who would take part in the operation have not been published in Moscow, but Ya'aqov Tzur, the Israeli minister responsible for the integration of immigrants, recently spoke of "thousands."

Western sources say some 400,000 of the approximately 2 million Soviet Jews would be willing to leave the country.

Spokesman Denies Moscow Visit

TA301235 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] In Moscow reports are increasing about the possibility of opening the gates to allow the exit of Jews. Diplomats in the Soviet capital and Jewish sources have reiterated that Mikhail Gorbachev will approve the exit of thousands of Jews to Israel even before he meets with President Reagan next month in Geneva. This is in order to create an atmosphere sympathetic to the Soviet Union before the meeting.

The sources pointed out that in recent days the offices of (Ovir), the offices which issue exit visas, have begun handling many more requests by Jews.

An El Al company delegation paid a visit to Moscow last week to discuss flying the immigrants to Israel via Bucharest. The sources explained that the Soviets are interested in flying the immigrants directly to Israel but, because of a lack of diplomatic ties, the Soviet airline company, Aeroflot, will fly the immigrants to the Romanian capital, and from there to Israel on El Al planes.

An El Al spokesman denied that a company delegation visited Moscow and discussed flying Jews to Israel. The spokesman told our correspondent Mikha'el Miro taht nothing of the sort took place.

Sources Say No Emigration Change

TA301512 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Herbrew 1500 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Authoritative sources in Israel emphasize that for the time being there is no change in the Kremlin's policy toward the Jews in the Soviet Union. Our correspondent Mikha'el Miro has learned that there was also no change in the emigration flow last month and that only 30 Jews left the Soviet Union. In addition, no immigration activist was invited to the (Ovir) offices to receive an exit visa.

MENGISTU DEPARTURE FOR MOSCOW REPORTED

EA311017 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] [Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] central committee, Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary armed forces, left for Moscow today for a friendly working visit to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the goverment.

The comrade secretary general was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Fikre Selassie Wogderes, member of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Fiseha Desta, secretary of the WPE Central Committee. WPE Central Committee Political bureau members and candidate members, ministers, WPE Central Committee members, and the Soviet ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia were present during the ceremony.

On arrival at Bole International Airport, Comrade Mengistu was saluted by a guard of honor and the national anthem was played. Later, the comrade secretary general inspected the guard of honor and the guard of honor marched past the dais. The high-ranking delegation from revolutionary Ethiopia accompanying the comrade secretary general includes Comrade Adis Tedla, member of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the National Committee for Central Planning.

TUNISIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT TO MOSCOW REPORTED

Sayah Leads Delegation

LD301828 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1150 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow 30 Oct (TAP) Mohamed Sayah, minister of public works, arrived in Moscow the day before yesterday for an official visit to the Soviet Union. He was welcomed by Mikhail Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, accompanied by senior aides, by Mohamed Habib Ghereb, Tunisian ambassador in Moscow, and also by representatives of Tunisian students in the Soviet Union.

Yesterday, Tuesday, Mohamed Sayah had talks with the chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, in the presence of Mohamed Habib Gherab and a number of Soviet water supply experts. During the meeting they discussed Tunisian-Soviet cooperation in this field, and also ways and means of expanding the search for other sectors of cooperation.

On this occasion, Mohamed Sayah underlined the determination of President Habib Bourguiba to ensure the development of water installations in Tunisia in order to r tionalize the exploitation of water resources and to put an end to disparties between the north and south of the country.

Sayah Visit Continues

LD301245 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Minister of public works Mohamed Sayah continues his official visit to the USSR. He had talks today with first deputy prime minister of the USSR Arkhipov; The talks reviewed Soviet-Tunisian cooperation and the means of its development, especially at the technical and scientific levels.

Mohamed Sayah held a working session with the Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Nikolay Vasilyev, during which cooperation in the field of water and cooperation between Soviet and Tunisian technicians, were discussed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VOSS VISIT TO ALGERIA

Delegation Visits Constantine

PM301202 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Trip to Constantine"]

[Text] Algiers, 27 Oct -- The official visit of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria is continuing.

The Soviet guests made a trip to a major city in the east of the republic -- Constantine. They visited a construction machinery plant, viewed the shops of this large modern enterprise, and talked with workers. The members of the Soviet delegation familiarized themselves with the activity of a number of the city's higher educational institutions.

Warm and friendly talks were held with the leaders of the Wilaya (province) of the same name.

The Soviet delegation was accompanied on the trip by (J. Melaika), deputy chairman of the National People's Assembly, other officials, and also V.N. Taratuta, USSR ambassador to Algeria.

Parliamentarians Conclude Visit

LD302125 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by Avgust Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Algeria today after a visit.

He was seen off by brother Rabih Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and speaker of the National People's Assembly.

During its stay, the Soviet parliamentary delegation was received by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party. The delegation also held talks with a delegation of the National People's Assembly, headed by brother Rabih Bitat, on bilateral relations, issues of common interest, and on the current international situation.

The delegation was also received by Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaedia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the Central Committee Permanent secretariat, and by Brother Abdelhamid Ibrahimi, candidate member of the Political Bureau and premier.

The delegation also visited Ghardaga, Qustantinah and Annabah where they reviewed a number of social and economic achievements.

BRUTENTS MEETS WITH SYRIAN VICE PRESIDENT

LD310009 Moscow TASS in English 2239 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, October 30 TASS -- Vice President of the Syrian Arab Republic 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam today received here Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents. During the meeting there was a thorough exchange of opinions on questions of the international situation and the Middle East situation, of Soviet-Syrian cooperation.

The vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic spoke highly of the Soviet Union's consistent policy in matters of Middle East settlement, of the Soviet Union's support for the just struggle and to restore lawful rights of the Palestinian Arab people. A firm and principled stand of the Soviet Union, he said, is a firm basis for Syria's opposition to the attempts of the United States and Israel to push through separate deals, Camp David-style, in the Middle East.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam emphasised great importance of the efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet Government aimed at the prevention of nuclear war and curbing of the arms race, of the Soviet peace initiatives advanced of late. The Syrian people, he said, has most friendly feelings for the Soviet Union, supports its peaceful foreign policy.

The vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic expressed satisfaction with a high level of relations between Syria and the Soviet Union. He emphasised the striving of the Syrian people to develop and consolidate friendship and cooperation with the USSR.

The meeting passed in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

SOVIET DELEGATION DEPARTS FROM YEMEN 30 OCT

GF301822 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The Soviet economic delegation today left Sanaa following a visit to our country that lasted several days. During its visit, the delegation, led by (?Semkovskiy) [name as heard] chief of the Economic Cooperation with Middle East Department at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, discussed strengthening various aspects of bilateral economic relations.

In a statement to SABA' News Agency, the delegation leader stated that the first meeting of the joint Yemeni-Soviet committee will be held in Moscow toward the end of November. He added that the aim of his visit was to strengthen aconomic relations between the two countries and that the results of his visit have been good and fruitful.

MOSCOW TV REPORTS AID TO ETHIOPIA

LD310258 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Aleksandr Kraminov video report]

[Text] The sixth session of the inter-governmental Soviet-Ethiopian commission on questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation and trade has ended in Addis Ababa. Our correspondent Aleksandr Kraminov reports:

An agreement was signed on a further expansion of economic cooperation between our countries. Soviet-Ethiopian relations are developing successfully. [Video shows signing ceremony] An example of this is the tractor assembly enterprise in the town of Nazret, which was commissioned about a year ago. It was built with our technical assistance, and the vehicles which it produces are built from parts supplied by the Minsk Tractor Works. This enterprise is due to become the foundation of Ethiopia's machine-building industry. The inter-governmental commission decided to expand it and to start production there of a range of units and parts. [Video shows line of tractors with name "Nazareth" printed on them in Latin script, assembly work on tractors.]

Construction of a hydroelectric power station on the Melka Wakena river is now in full swing. It is one of the biggest now being built in Africa [video shows work on dam construction] This station, which is being built with the assistance of the Soviet Union, says Gezahegne Worke, first secretary of the Committee of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia in Bale Province, will have enormous importance for the development of the national economy of Ethiopia. When it is commissioned, production of electricity in our country will double.

Our survey workers are completing research work and compilation of a design for integrated assimilation of the valleys of the (?Baro) and (Akobo?) Rivers in Gambela, a fertile but thinly inhabited region which is now being settled by people evacuated from places suffering from chronic drought. It is calculated that the commissioning of the first stage of the project alone will allow full provision of food products to the inhabitants of all the country's western regions. And soon Soviet specialists will start work in the lower reaches of the Awash River. It is to be dammed, thereby producing the biggest reservoir in the country. Ethiopia's driest provnce, Welo, will become a zone of guaranteed agriculture. Cotton farms will arise here. [video shows earth-moving machinery, river and waterfall, aerial shot of arid looking country]

MILITARY PARTS MANUFACTURE FOR EGYPT CONTEMPLATED

GF311008 Doha GNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 31 Oct (GNA) -- Press reports in Kuwait today say that a Soviet military delegation will visit Cairo in early December in order to hold talks dealing with the manufacture of spare parts for Soviet-built arms in Egypt.

In a dispatch from Cairo, the newspaper AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM says that the USSR will supply Egypt with two factories for this purpose. Egypt will pay for the two factories in installments over 20 years, with a grace period of 3 years.

It was earlier reported that an Egyptian delegation recently visited Moscow and held talks which were described as successful.

MORE ON SOVIET, PDRY GREETINGS EXCHANGE

PM301717 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Marking the Anniversary"]

[Text] Telegrams have been exchanged between the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and A.N. Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Supreme People's Council Presidium, in connection with the 6th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the SDRY.

The telegram sent by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium says that this treaty, which was the logical result of the progressive development of Soviet-South Yemen relations, has become a firm foundation for the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our countries.

The experience of the past 6 years convincingly demonstrates that it provides a basis for the strengthening of the bonds of solidarity uniting the Soviet Union and the PDRY in the struggle against the policy of imperialism's aggressive forces and for peace, the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, the development of wide-scale international cooperation, and social progress.

The telegram expresses the confidence that Soviet-South Yemen cooperation, which is becoming increasingly stable and large scale in character, will continue to develop and deepen consistently in the interests of security and peace in the Near East and throughout the world.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Societ Presidium conveyed to the friendly PDRY people wishes for further successes in bilding the new life.

The telegram from 'A.N. Muhammad, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, notes that the friendship and cooperation treaty marked the further development of the PDRY'S relations with the Soviet Union and raised them to an even higher level, which was specifically manifested in the deepening of constructive and fruitful cooperation in various spheres -- political, economic, social, and cultural -- in the years that have elapsed.

The YSP and the Government and people of the PDRY, the telegram says, rate highly the staunch and principled position of the Soviet Union, which, led by the CPSU, has contributed significantly to supporting and strengthening the experience of progressive building in the PDRY. The policy of internationalist soldarity pursued by the USSR and the socialist community countries has been and remains the decisive condition for the maintenance and triumph of our country's socialist orientation course.

The telegram also expresses a high evaluation of the Soviet Union's policy of support for the Arab peoples' struggle and its help in consolidating their ability to oppose the forces of imperialism and Zionism striving to establish their diktat over the Arab peoples.

'A.N. Muhammad stressed that the PDRY leadership will do everything to strengthen and deepen the soldarity and relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries on the basis of the principles of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism confirmed by the Third YSP Congress.

FOOD, SUPPLIES TURNED OVER TO AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

EA301848 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The Soviet Union today pledged to continue giving assistance to the people of South Africa in their efforts to deal with the oppressive regime in the country. The pledge was made by the Soviet ambassador to Tanzania, Mr Sergey Illarionov, when he handed over 2,000 tons of cement, wheat flour, rice, milk powder, and other foodstuffs, and building materials, worth 4 million shillings to the ANC. The brief ceremony took place aboard the Soviet MV (Almetyevsk), which brought the cargo. The consignment weighs over 7,000 tons. Mr Illarionov told pressmen at the ceremony that the consignment constitutes part of the assistance the Soviet Union gives to liberation movements in southern Africa. Receiving the consignment, a member of the ANC Central Committee, Robert (Mansi), thanked the Soviet Union for its assistance to the ANC and said that thousands of ANC members will benefit from it.

UN CITES USSR REPLY ON RSA, NAMIBIA

LD310303 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 30 Oct (TASS) -- The task of securing the genuine independence of Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the RSA racist regime, now stands in the forefront of the problems of decolonization, a USSR Government reply points out. This reply is cited in a report of the UN secretary general entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples." It is the duty of the UN to put an end to the maneuvers of the RSA and the United States, who are hampering the achievement of genuine independence by Namibia. The U.S. efforts to turn Micronesia into its own strategic military beachhead in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, the buildup with the help of Western countries of the military power and nuclear potential of the RSA, and the military presence and bases of colonialist powers in the dependent territories of Guam, Diego Garcia, Puerto Rico, the Bermudan islands and other islands are a grave threat to international peace and security, the reply emphasizes. It is the USSR's conviction that the year of the 25th anniversary of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples should be marked, the reply stresses, by decisive actions aimed at a final eradication of colonialism and the elimination of racism and apartheid.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR UNITA, SOUTH AFRICA DISCUSSED

MB301558 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] In Washington, plans are being made to give financial assistance worth many millions of dollars to UNITA dissidents, avowed enemies of the Angolan Government, and also to weaken the Angolan economy by imposing strict limits on U.S.-Angolan trade relations.

This follows South Africa's recent military incursion into Angola, which was primarily aimed at saving UNITA bandits from total destruction by Angolan Government Troops, said Boris Asoyan, a renowned journalist on international relations, in a Moscow television broadcast, this afternoon.

Just as Washington began to realize that destablizing Angola through military and political surrogates did not produce good results, it decided to intervene directly on its own. It is quite clear that South Africa's military forays into Angola were part and pacel of the U.S. constructive engagement with South Africa.

It is quite surprising how quickly Western countries forget human rights and the struggle to remove violators of human rights when the South African question is discussed. It is quite evident that the bandit Pretoria regime, with its long history of suppressing and murdering innocent civilians, is engaged in military destablization in its neighboring countries and also tries to weaken the economies of these countries in various ways, such as sponsoring and directing dissident groups opposed to the governments which were installed at independence.

The actions of the South African Government have been condemned by governments worldwide. However, the leaders of racist South Africa have found new and solid friends in the U.S. Government. These friends are of the forefront of opposing the international isolation of South Africa and they label anyone opposed to the racism and banditry of the South African Government a criminal. It is quite an eyeopener to discover that a government that has considered itself to be the chief protector and propagator of human rights and liberty in this world is now sharing the same political bed with the South African racists!

In his recent speech at the United Nations, U.S. President Reagan referred to regional conflicts in various parts of the world and methods by which such conflicts could be resolved. The South African dilemma was conspicuously absent in his speech. This is not surprising at all because the U.S. Government and the bandit and racist South African regime have firm and tight areas of cooperation in the destablization of independent African countries such as Angola and Mozambique. The cooperation also includes the delay in granting independence to Namibia, as well as the preservation of white minority rule in South Africa, so as to make the southern African subcontinent the economic playground for racist capitalists.

In his speech, President Reagan accused the socialist bloc countries of aiding and abetting the Angolan Government in its programs. If there was no socialist assistance in Angola, there would be no problems in this region, he observed. Yes, indeed, it is possible that the present difficulties would not have arisen; however, the United States and the RSA would have had an easy time in trampling underfoot the political sovereignty of these independent African countries in the region.

Today, the African people are being warned that whatever happens in the future, it is of the utmost importance that they reach an acceptable settlement with South Africa and its Western allies. This is a very great error! Those who are beating war drums in southern Africa should not forget that the USSR, as it has done in previous years, will continue to support and sustain those nations that are fighting for freedom and the right to rule oneself with respect, free of foreign intimidation. This has been positively affirmed in the new CPSU manifesto recently released in the USSR.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES CUBAN YOUTH BEFORE DEPARTURE

LD301522 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0810 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Havana, 30 Oct (TASS) -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic, and E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, who is in Cuba on a friendly visit, took a trip to the Isle of Youth.

F. Castro and E.A. Shevardnadze had a meeting with working people from the enterprises there which produce agricultural products, and visited the island's historic sites and the international school where Namibian children are studying.

Speaking at a mass meeting at the school, F. Castro highly appraised the policies of the world's first socialist state and the CPSU's course for consolidating peace and international security. The party founded by Lenin and the USSR invariably wage a struggle for peace worldwide, he stressed. The revolutionary state born of the Great October Revolution has become a bastion of peace and progress and of the struggle against imperialism and all forms of oppression, and for the national liberation of peoples.

The Soviet Union, the speaker continued, invariably comes out in support of the positions of internationalist solidarity with the struggle of peoples against colonialism and imperialist intrigues. Evidence of this is CPSU and Soviet Government representative's visit to the Isle of Youth, where children from African, Asian, and Latin American countries live and learn.

The Cuban leader resolutely condemned the criminal policies of imperialism and the fascist South African regime in southern Africa. He criticized Pretoria's aggressive acts against Angola and other "Frontline" states, and also the apartheid regime's mass represssions against the country's indigenous population. F. Castro demanded the immediate granting of independence to the people of Namibia and a guarantee of security for the states of the region. He said the socialist countries and all the developing, progressive states are on the site of the just struggle of the peoples against the criminal policies of imperialism.

E.A. Shevardnadze for his part thanked F. Castro for the opportunity of visiting socialist Cuba to see for himself the revolutionary spirit of the Cuban people. On behalf of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, he conveyed greetings and warm wishes for happiness, success in constructing socialism, and prosperity to the fraternal people of the Isle of Freedom.

On the same day, having completed his friendly visit to Cuba, made at the invitation of Cuba's Communist Party and Government E.A. Shevardnadze departed for Moscow.

URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON TRADE TIES

PM301645 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 44, 25-31 Oct 85 (Signed to Press 24 Oct 85) pp 12-13

[Georgiy Kuznetsov reportage: "Uruguay: Through Difficulties Toward Progress"]

[Excerpt] Montevideo-Moscow -- I was received by Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias.

[Iglesias] "We have long-standing relations with the Soviet Union, and they have always been good. I hope that they will remain the same in the future, being based on the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. I wish to believe that we will witness their development in various spheres. Thus, we have active economic cooperation, but I would like it to be still broader, since our countries' economies complement one another. There are numerous commodities in Uruguay which can be exported to the Soviet Union, and, conversely, we could import a great deal from your country. This is a balanced approach. We must also expand technical and cultural cooperation. From my viewpoint, it is necessary to hold regular political consultations in order better to know each other's positions."

[Kuznetsov] "Mr Minister, how do you evaluate the USSR's steps in the international arena?"

[Iglesias] "Uruguay has always come out in support of any measures aimed at developing international cooperation and interstate dialogue in the name of strengthening peace and removing the threat of mankind's nuclear annihilation."

[Kuznetsov] "What is your attitude to the USSR proposal for the nonmilitarization of space?"

[Iglesias] "We believe that the world community must secure the conclusion of an international agreement in this sphere. The United Nations must play its role in order to avoid the militarization of space and to use it only for peaceful purposes."

[Kuznetsov] "The foreign debt is one of the most complex problems encountered by your country..."

[Iglesias] "If we are unable to increase our revenues as a result of expanding exports, which would make it possible to enhance our economy potential, we will not be able to create a currency reserve to fulfill our obligations. The country must produce more and export more. This is the theory that the government is following. But there are tremendous difficulties associated at present with expanding exports, since the prices of our goods are falling everywhere and we encounter protectionist measures and very high interest rates. Consequently, it is very difficult to achieve the goals set. Therefore we count not only on internal efforts but also on necessary changes to the international economic system, which presupposes the establishment of fairer prices, the lowering of import duties, and the abandonment of protectionism. In other words, the restructuring of economic relations."

[Kuznetsov] "Thus, you advocate a new international economic order?"

[Iglesias] "The establishment of a new economic order is an idea which we support very vigorously and is one of the chief aims of our foreign policy."

[Kuznetsov] "So, trade and economic relations on a just, and equitable basis is what Uruguay strives for. This is precisely the nature of Soviet-Uruguayan ties. As a consequence, trade exchange has recently increased by almost one-third, as B.V. Orekhov, trade counselor at the USSR Embassy in Uruguay, said.

"The Soviet Union supplies oil, sodium dichromate (from which chromic sulphate, essential for processing hides, is obtained), tractors, and machinery. Hides, butter, other livestock products, and plaids go to the USSR, and the first consignment of lemons was dispatched recently. Both countries are not only prepared to increase the volume of trade and economic ties but are planning to incorporate them on a treaty basis."

U.S. CONTINUES 'UNDECLARED' WAR AGAINST NICARAGUA

LD301731 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 30 Oct 85

["Threat of Invasion is Preserved" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 30 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

The Washington administration does not give up the course of confrontation with the Nicaraguan leadership and does not take any steps for the normalization of U.S.-Nicaraguan relations, Sergio Ramirez, vice-president of Nicaragua, told a press conference in the Brazilian capital Tuesday.

In advance of the November summit in Geneva the head of the White House aired in his United Nations speech the idea of the "resolution of regional conflicts". The main postulates of this speech were widely advertized by the Washington propaganda machine as all but a "new word" in the United States' foreign policy. In actual fact, however, the White House strives to present in a more attractive light its non-constructive line in international affairs and to justify the policy of state terrorism in the world arena.

This is exemplified by the present-day situation around Nicaragua. The Washington administration has been waging the undeclared war against the Republic for a long time now and is busy organizing, on U.S. taxpayers' money, systematic incursions of gangs of its mercenaries into the territory of that sovereign state. The Nicaraguan Armed Forces have dealt powerful blows to armed formations of Somoza followers lately, bringing them to the verge of total defeat. This, however, failed to bring [word indistinct] masters of hired bandits down to earth. Washington, as before, follows the course aimed at overthrowing by force the Nicaraguan Government which was elected by the people. It is precisely now that the United States can come to the rescue of its placemen by resorting to direct armed intervention, Sergio Ramirez stressed.

The threat of invasion by U.S. Armed Forces is preserved in full measure. It compels Nicaragua to take measures to solidify the country's defense and mobilize the people for the defense of freedom and independence of their homeland. None of the verbal jugglery of the White House about its imaginary commitment to the "defense of democracy" will disprove this apparent fact.

U.S. EXPLOITS DEBT 'SQUEEZE' OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

LD301756 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 30 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

Realization grows in Latin American countries that their enormous foreign debt owed to capitalist West, which tops 360,000 million dollars, has become an insurmountable obstacle in the way of economic and social development.

Indeed, any advancement is out of question here since Latin American countries are to pay 400,000 million dollars in interest only in the next ten years. By the way, these countries are forced to spend up to 65 percent of their export earnings on paying off their external debts.

They are also becoming increasingly aware of the fact that the main reason behind the obtained critical situation is the neo-colonialist policy of imperialist powers, above all the United States. President Julio Maria Sanguinetti of Uruguay believes that Latin America's foreign indebtedness is inseperably linked with the unequal nature of trade and economic relations between developing countries and industrialized Western states.

Exposing the activity of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as an instrument of U.S. diktat in Latin America, Louis Alva Castro, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Peru, said that "cooperation" with the International Monetary Fund brought about, as a matter of fact, a genuine catastrophe to Peru, whose foreign debt swelled to 14,000 million dollars.

Stating that it is exactly the United States which is to blame for the present state of affairs with foreign debt, Latin American economists list among the reasons behind the situation also moves to inflate artificially the dollar rate, the discriminatory nature of trade exchange imposed by Washington and the unjust price fixation system. It is pointed out, in part, that 70,000 million dollars were in fact unlawfully confiscated from Latin America in 1984 due to the deterioration of trade conditions, the payment of exceedingly high interest on debts, currency leak and the soaring dollar rate.

The problem of external debt is being aggravated also by the fact that the economies of Latin American and other developing states are literally bled dry by rapacious activity of transnational corporations in them. Suffice it to recall that U.S. monopolies receive on an average 2.5 dollars in net profit on every dollar invested by them in the economy of Latin American states.

So, it is seen that the so-called economic "aid" of the United States and other Western powers in whatever form ultimately brings catastrophic consequences to those countries.

It is apt to recall here that the United States exploits the debt squeeze, in which Latin American countries found themselves, for blackmailing those countries politically, influencing their position on urgent international issues. This is the reason why the struggle of Latin American and other developing states for a just settlement of the problem of their foreign indebtedness, for a new economic order, in which there should be no place for inequality and exploitation, also acquires the express political meaning.

SHEVARDNADZE RETURNS FROM UN, CUBA, MET BY ALIYEV

LD301623 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze returned to Moscow today. As a special representative of the Soviet Union, he participated in the jubilee meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organization, and then at the invitation of the leadership of the Communist Party and the government of Cuba he paid a friendly visit to that country.

At the airport, he was met by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Geydar Aliyev, and other officials.

PARTY PROGRAM, PACT CONFERENCE VIEWED

PM301135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Socialism's Historical Calling"]

[Text] A world without wars and without weapons -- that is how the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program defines the ideal of socialism. This definition retains the full continuity of the foundations of Soviet foreign policy laid down by V.I. Lenin -- a policy which stems from the humane nature of socialist society which is free from exploitation and oppression and knows no classes and social groups interested in unleashing wars.

The very first foreign policy act of Soviet power -- Lenin's decree on peace -- called imperialist war "the greatest crime against mankind." But at that time, 68 years ago, the Soviet state born of the Great October was obliged to wage a hard struggle alone for peace and the curbing of imperialism's aggressive forces. And there is truly no parallel to the imposing exploit of our party and people who were able, despite enormous difficulties and deprivations, to defend their revolutionary gains, preserve and strengthen the Soviet state and turn it into an indestructible bulwark of peace, democracy, and socialism.

Socialism, which initially became reality only in our country, has now become a world system. It has been asserted over enormous expanses of the earth. Hundreds of millions of people are marching along the road of building a communist society. Socialism's successes are all the more impressive for having been achieved in a very brief historical span under conditions of constant pressure from imperialism -- from economic pressure and acts of ideological subversion to direct attempts to organize counterrevolutionary coups. The socialist countries' firm unity and class solidarity are of particularly great importance under these conditions.

The steady expansion and intensification of the USSR's cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and all-around assistance to the consolidation and progress of the world system of socialism are one of the main goals of the CPSU's international policy. The cohesion of the socialist countries accords with the interests of each and with their common interests and serves the cause of peace and the triumph of socialist ideals.

But the danger of a new military catastrophe has still not been eliminated. The aggressive forces of imperialism are threatening a third world war during which they intend to use weapons of monstrous destructive force. Understandably, the implementation of these man-hating plans will lead to a global military conflict as a result of which world civilization could perish.

Never has the danger looming over manking been so terrible, the draft program notes. But never have the opportunities been so real for preserving and strengthening peace. Pooling their efforts, the peoples can and must avert the threat of nuclear annihiliation. Soviet Communists believe that world war is not fatally inevitable. It is possible to prevent war and protect mankind from catastrophe. This is the historical calling a socialism and all our planet's progressive peace-loving forces.

The struggle for peace and the relaxation of tension, the elimination of the nuclear threat, and the halting of the arms race -- that is the general course of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The results of the conference of the Warsaw Pact States' Political Consultative Committee which ended in the Bulgarian capital last week were a new manifestation of this policy. The conference, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation, thoroughly examined the situation in Europe and conducted an exchange of opinions on key problems of international relations as a whole during which attention was focused on urgent tasks of the struggle to eliminate the nuclear danger and strengthen peace.

In the conference's unanimously adopted statement "For the Elimination of the Nuclear Threat and an Improvement in European and World Affairs," its particpants confirmed that they approach the solution of the question of war and peace constructively and with full responsibility. "In no circumstances," the statement says, "will the Warsaw Pact states waive their peoples' security. They are not seeking military superiority but they will not allow military superiority over themselves. They are resolute opponents of the arms race and its escalation and advocate ensuring the equilibrium of forces at the lowest possible level."

The participants in the conference expressed unanimous support for the Soviet Union's constructive proposals to halve the relevant nuclear armaments of the USSR and the United States, to prevent the arms race in space, and to halt it on earth, and to stop the stockpiling of nuclear missiles in Europe.

The Political Consultative Committee conference was an event of exceptional importance in the life of the entire socialist community and it reaffirmed once more the very important role of the military-political alliance born of the Warsaw Pact, an alliance which for 30 years now has reliably safeguarded the fraternal people's peaceful constructive labor and has been important factor in preserving peace in Europe and throughout the world.

"On behalf of the CPSU and all Soviet people," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said at his meeting with Bulgarian machine builders, "I can firmly say that no one will ever force us to come to terms with the insanity of the arms race or the idea of the inevitability of war!

"With Bulgaria and the other socialist countries and all peace-loving peoples, the Soviet Union will persistently defend peace, giving all its thoughts and deeds to the great and noble cause of creation in which we see the supreme point of human life."

SOVIET AUTHOR ON WESTERN 'FALSIFICATIONS'

AU2411101 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Oct 85 p 6

[Article by Stepan Mokshin, candidate of historical sciences ["The Untenability of Bourgeois Falsifications; The Strenth of Real Socialism" -- "written for PRAVDA"]

[Excerpts] Seeking a revenge for their defeats, which are caused by the very course of history, and striving to overcome dangerous new trends that have been manifested in the general crisis of capitalism in the last decade, the imperialist circles of the West and the Reagan administration in the United States, in particular, have since the beginning of the eighties been stepping up their subversive activity against the countries of real socialism, aiming the brunt of their ideological attacks at the Soviet Union.

In analyzing the psychological war declared by U.S. President Reagan on the Soviet Union, we can identify three main directions.

The first direction: The bourgeois falsifiers are trying to equate the current problems of economic development in the USSR and other countries of the socialist community with the phenomena of crisis in the capitalist economy and to convince the people that a plan-based economy is inefficient and that the economic crisis that has struck capitalist countries has spread to encompass the socialist society as well. Marshall Shulman, director of the Institute for Russian Studies at Columbia University, for example, claims that although the economy of the Soviet Union looks attractive, the growth of the scientific and industrial potential is brought about through higher investments and not through labor productivity growth. Professor Fukudzi Tahuti of Nagoya University, basing his statements on Japanese economist Keimei Sato's book "The Economy of Contemporary Socialism," also presents a tendentious picture of the system of management in the Soviet economy. He claims that there are no moral and financial incentives for the participation of workers in the management of production and comes out with slanders about the "predominance of the state-bureaucratic apparatus" in the USSR. French political scientist Jean-Marie Chevier, in an article carrying the eccentric [Vystredny] headline "The Crisis of So-called Real Socialism" dwells at length on the "conservatism of authoritarian planning."

In short, if we were to give credence to the bourgeois falsifiers, we would have to be convinced that the Soviet economy is virtually on the brink of collapse and can be saved by one thing only: By the return to "market economy" and to "free enterprise."

All these fabrications begin to burst like soap-bubbles once we turn to the real facts. Life itself and historical practice refute the class enemy's empty fabrications. Comparing the growth rates of the Soviet economy in the past 5 years with those of the leading capitalist power, the United States, we will see that in the USSR national income grew 13 percent in that period, compared with only 6 percent in the United States. Industrial output increased 18 percent in the USSR but only one percent in the United States; labor productivity growth in industry amounted to 14 percent in the USSR, but to only three percent in the United States. Who, then, is rapidly developing its economy and who is essentially stagnating?

At the same time, Marxist-Leninists do not have the least intention of sugarcoating the development of the Soviet economy. The CPSU is well aware of the "dark spots" and has worked out the necessary measures -- the food program, the energy program, the program of research and development, and others -- the implementation of which will make it possible to significantly increase the rates of production development and labor productivity, to improve economic management and to introduce an effective system of incentives -- moral as well as financial. The possibilities and prospects of bringing about the supremancy of the plan-based system of socialism over capitalism in the economic sphere lie in the development and full utilization of the creative abilities of the working people for the well-being of the nation.

The second direction: Bourgeois are trying to prove the existence of a "technological lag" of the socialist countries behind the capitalist West and of the Soviet Union behind the United States. This supposedly forces the Soviet Union to seek an expansion of its economic contacts with the West in every possible way. In defiance of the fact that the U.S. economic boycott of the USSR and its allies remained ineffective, extreme right-wing circles of U.S. monopoly capital still indulge in the hope that they will succeed in achieving concessions on the part of the Soviet Union in the area of the "liberalization" of its economic system by means of economic pressure and various sanctions.

If we are to believe the falsifiers, the reason that the main emphasis is being placed on intensification and on raising the effectiveness of social production allegedly is that the USSR economy suffers from a "lack of technological dynamism," which means that it will be unable in the next decade to cope with the tasks in the area of scientific and technological progress.

In 1982, the U.S. National Foundation of Science released the 2-volume report "Scientific Policy: USSR -- United States." Whereas the previous analogous publication (of 1977) practically concealed the successes of Soviet science and technology, the latest report willy-nilly aknowledges that the "Soviet Union was the first country in the world to work out a specific national policy in the field of science," a policy that is being successfully implemented. While acknowledging that the USSR is the second world power, the authors of the report at the same time groundlessly claim that its "technological base chronically trails behind Western technological standards." It is thus clear why the United States introduced economic sanctions on deliveries of machinery and equipment, why it attempts to organize a trade, credit, and technological blockage of the USSR and the socialist community, and why the Reagan Administration exerts overt pressure on its allies in Western Europe and Japan with the aim of forcing them to sever their economic ties with the USSR and other socialist countries, without which these countries supposedly "cannot substantially reduce the technological gap between the East and the West."

Proceeding from the idea of mutual advantage, the Soviet Union is, of course, in favor of cooperation with the capitalist countries in the sphere of science and technology. But how remote from the reality are the fabrications of bourgeois propaganda about the USSR's dependence on technological exchanges with the West! Some 8 or 10 years ago, American scribblers were "proving" that the Soviet Union is decades behind the United States in microelectronics. After examing some of our models in 1979, the Americans cut the delay to 2 to 3 years.

But in its January issue, the American journal ELECTRONICS noted that "the technological base and the qualification of technologists permit the Soviet Union to produce integrated systems whose quality almost matches the American quality." "However, the acquired schemes most likely do not represent the top in the Soviet Union's technology in this sphere," the journal continued in drawing its conclusions. "The integrated systems used in the USSR for domestic needs could be technologically more advanced." The same process is underway in other areas as well, not only in microelectronics. As is known, the Soviet nuclear, space, and laser technologies came into being without any assistance from the United States and other capitalist countries. By imposing embargoes on some materials and technologies, the United States has been trying to slow down technological progress in the Soviet Union. But it has miscalculated. Soviet scientists have assimilated new technological directions, surpassing in some of them the capitalist countries of the West. Indeed, would it be possible, given the complicated international conditions, for the USSR to achieve military-strategic parity with the United States without the latest technology?

The third direction: Imperialist propaganda goes to great lengths to present socialism as a society that supposedly suppresses initative and civil rights and liberties. The class enemy pays extraordinary attention to propagating the virtues of political "pluralism" and the "incompatbility" of the communist party's leading role with the rule of the people, socialism, and democracy.

These mendacious claims are at clear variance with facts. Even realistic Western officials are unable to deny the fact that a civilization of a new type, with its own set of values, has come into being in the USSR and other socialist countries. This set of values differs substantially from the value system of the bourgeois society. And our system has not been made any worse by the fact that U.S. President Reagan damned the Soviet Union and called it an "empire of evil" that must be destroyed.

It is necessary to raise the question: If it is an "empre of evil," how is it possible that the people who live in it can become reconciled to this "evil"? It is because there exists nothing of this sort in the nature of Soviet society. The entire political situation existing in our state and the whole atmosphere in which the Soviet people live and work thoroughly refute the false assertions of the champions of imperialism.

One of the main directions of the bourgeois "criticism" of real socialism is the charge that the interests of the individual are being sacrificed under socialism to the interests of the state and the ruling party. This criticism is founded on the speculative exploitation of diverse perceptions of the categories of "democracy" and "rights of the individual." It is this which accounts for the viability of this proposition.

We do not eschew the question that even in the socialist society there are strata and social groups with their own diverse interests. The multifacetedness and heterogenity of these interests is a real fact; the harmonization of these interests -- that is the task that is dealt with by the CPSU and the Soviet state. It is precisely here that the malicious intention of the champions of "political pluralism" is hidden -- socialism supposedly suppresses all differences, including the law-governed differences of interests, while they supposedly stand up in defense of these interests.

In reality, socialism precludes only antagonistic contradictions and bourgeois pluralism. It does not deny the heterogeneity of interests but considers it in its policy. Every class and every group in the socialist society has the possibility and the right to materialize its interests and has no need for bourgeois defenders.

Facts demonstrate that the attempt of the class enemy to halt the growing influence of real socialism and to push it out of the world stage is doomed to failure. There is no doubt that socialism will prevail in the historical competition between the two systems. The truth of historical development, social justice, spiritual liberation of man, and real democracy in all spheres of social life is on the side of real socialism.

CYCLONE CAUSES FLOODING IN LENINGRAD

LD271246 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1143 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Leningrad, 27 Oct (TASS) -- Yet another flood -- the 265th in the city's history, starting from the year 1703 -- occurred in Leningrad last night. Water in the Neva delta has risen to 215 centimeters above normal and burst its granite banks flooding a considerable part of the city's shore line.

A deep cyclone, originating over Greenland, which crossed the ocean at a high speed, shifted over Scandinavia and hit the Gulf of Finland. Gale force winds gusting at 30 meters per second, swept the water to the Neva's estuary and "blocked" its flow.

Although it was Saturday evening, thanks to early weather forecasts thousands of emergency rescue volunteers were rounded up and the communal services were brought into action. The water submerged part of the embankment and the mooring stations of the sea port, as well as the pavilions of the international exhibition center in the harbor on Vasilyevskiy island. A number of roofs were blown off by the wind and some electricity and cable lines were damaged.

The builders of the complex of hydro-technical facilities to protect Leningrad from flooding were put to a tough test. The dam, which already half blocks the Gulf of Finland 25 kilometers from the city, held the onslaught of the waves, but some building materials were submerged.

Thanks to the measures which were taken it was no loss of life.

NEW RSFSR MINISTER OF HIGHWAYS APPOINTED

PM291637 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Oct 85 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Valentin Andreyevich Brukhnov RSFSR minister of highways.

Comrade A.A. Nikolayev has been relieved of his duties as RSFSR minister of highways in connection with his retirement.

SHCHERBINA ADDRESSES TYUMEN OBKOM PLENUM

LD300206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Progress in carrying out the tasks of party, local government, management and public organizations for the integrated development of the oblast's oil and gas industry in 1986-1990 was discussed today by a plenum of the Tyumen Obkom.

As was noted, certain work has been carried out recently in the region to improve affairs in the oil and gas fields. Twelve new deposits have been put into development. However, the main attention was devoted to those practical measures which will ensure the further development of the oblast's oil and gas industry.

It was pointed out that the style of work of some managers still did not come up to the party's modern demands. Their actions lack decisiveness in the performance of their own decisions. It is essential to improve capital construction as quickly as possible, and to erect housing, kindergartens and cultural and everyday establishments in greater numbers and of higher quality. The plenum heard reports from the Tyumen Obkom delivered by First Secretary Comrade Bogomyakov; from Comrade Denisov, first secretary of the Nizhnevartovsk CPSU Gorkom; from leaders of the Yamal-Nenets Okrug Executive Committee; and of associations of trusts working in the region.

Comrade Yastrebov, head of the Department of Heavy Industry and Power Engineering of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the plenum.

UKRAINIAN CP CC NOTES SLOWNESS IN FALL FIELD WORK

AU291347 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 24 Oct 85 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] In conformity with CPSU Central Committee directives, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has determined a concrete plan for organizing in the republic the discussion, dissemination, and explanation of the materials of the October 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, the draft amendments to the party statutes, and the main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986-90 and in the period up to the year 2000.

Measures have been defined to further improve the activity of the soviets of people's deputies in order to consolidate their influence on accomplishing economic and social tasks.

The issue of completing the fall field work and grain procurement has been examined. It was noted that most kolkhozes and sovkhozes were about to complete the harvest and the sales of grain and other plant farming products to the state. At the same time, some farms in Zaporozhye, Kirovograd, Kherson, Odessa, Sumy, Rovno, Khmelnitskiy, Kharkov, and Zakarpatskaya Oblasts are lagging in gathering and trucking corn, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, seed grasses, and feed roots. In a number of oblasts, combine harvesters motor transport, and driers have been used in an unsatisfactory way. Individual oblispokoms have been inefficient in storing onions, carrots, cabbages, and fruit for the winter season.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has called the attention of Comrade A.N. Tkachenko, Ukrainian minister of agriculture; Comrade Y.A. Lisitsyn; Ukrainian minister of the fruit and vegetable industry; I.I. Shmatolyan, Ukrainian minister of procurements; obkom first secretaries and oblispokom chairmen, respectively, Comrades N.I. Samilyk and V.I. Zheliba -- in Kirovograd Oblast; Comrades A.P. Nochevkin and A.V. Pecherov -- in Odessa Oblast; Comrades I.G. Grintsov and V.A. Shevchenko -- in Sumy Oblast; and Comrades A.N. Girenko and M.M. Kushnirenko -- in Kherson Oblast to the shortcomings existing in the organization of farm operations.

The Central Committee has called on them to take energetic steps to ensure that the harvest is completed more rapidly, and that all possibilities are fully used to increase overall yields and purchases on agricultural produce.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has heard a report on the work performed by Zhitomir Obkom to implement party and government decisions on the consolidation of socialist labor discipline and on the intensified struggle against drunkeness and alcoholsim. In the decision adopted, it has noted that the measures worked out and taken in the oblast had boosted the sound moral climate in labor collectives, and had helped accomplish economic and social tasks. At the same time, the oblast's administrative, economic, and law and order organs, and public organizations have failed to ensure that their efforts are everywhere vigorous, offensive, and well coordinated. A number of labor collectives have failed to confine the infringers of discipline and drunkards to an atmosphere of intolerance and censure. Individual party committees are not rigorous enough with regard to leaders who fail to ensure proper discipline in their labor collectives. Not everywhere has due attention been paid to the treatment of persons suffering from alcoholism. Mass explaining and educational work is still not effective enough.

The obkom has been requested to eliminate the existing shortcomings, to intensify organizational and educational work aimed at resolutely eliminating drunkenness and alcoholism, to foster labor discipline, and to ensure good organization and order everywhere.

A plan has been endorsed for concrete measures to create and to put into operation in the period 1986-90 capacities for the production of feed gathering combines and trailer containers at the May day farm machine building plant in Belaya Tserkov and the agricultural machinery plant in Rovno.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have also defined measures to ensure the accomplishment of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers for further developing the industry of mineral fertilizers and chemical means of plant protection, and for raising their supplies to agriculture in 1986-90.

UKRAINIAN COURTS TO FIGHT DRUNKENNESS

AU291100 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] A routine plenum of the Ukrainian Supreme Court was held with Comrade Yefimenko in the chair. An examination was made of the activity of the republic's courts in implementing the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree of 16 May 1985 on intensifying the struggle against drunkenness, and the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree of 20 May 1985 on measures to intensify the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, and to eradicate moonshining practices.

The plenum noted that, having intensified the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, the courts were for the most part correctly applying legislation aimed at eradicating that socially dangerous evil. At the same time the plenum obligated the courts to concentrate their efforts on eliminating shortcomings in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, on firmly checking moonshining practices and the breaches of regulations for trade in liquors, as well as crimes and other offenses committed in a state of intoxication. Attention was called to the circumstance that, in fixing the punishment, the state of intoxication is to be regarded as a factor increasing the responsibility of the defendant.

The plenum discussed the practices applied by the courts of the Ukrainian SSR in examining civil cases, and the procedures of court sessions.

The plenum also examined other issues concerning court activities, as well as objections concerning individual cases.

The decisions adopted on concrete cases orient the courts on defending by all means the legal rights and interests of the citizens, and on consolidating legality and law and order in the republic.

UZBEK PARTY BUREAU DISCUSSES COTTON HARVESTING

GF271707 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] In its regular meeting, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed the situation of the cotton harvesting campaign. The convocation stressed the need to further upgrade the pace in cotton harvesting within the overall effort to give momentum to the socialist competition to wisely use machinery and mechanisms and to successfully fulfill the cotton procuring plan. The party, soviet, and economic organs were instructed to take additional measures to improve the cultural and livelihood conditions of cotton farmers and city dwellers who are giving aid to the rural regions.

The convocation discussed the Tashkent City Khamzinskiy Rayon's organizational and political work designed to realize the decisions of the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. The decision adopted in that regard recommended that the rayon party committee consolidate the responsibility of cadres and aktivs with a view to removing the existing deficiencies and successfully fulfilling party demands to strengthen discipline, solidarity, and organization. As recommended by the October 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it is necessary to actively and beneficially organize the discussion of the ways and means to activate the work of party organizations in mobilizing the work collectives to successfully realize their plans related to the 11 th 5-Year Plan period with a view to properly welcoming the 27th CPSU Congress. Likewise, it is necessary to actively and beneficially organize the discussion of the new party program, the changes introduced by the CPSU Central Committee, and the plans which stipulate the main directions of the USSR's economic and social development between 1986 and 1990 and between 1990 and the year 2,000

The Khamzinskiy Rayon Party Committee and the Soviet Executive Committee were assigned the task of channelling the strength and effort of the work collectives toward drawing up the plans of the 12th 5-Year Plan period and toward putting these plans into effect with the wide-scale participation of the workers to spur scientific and technical development and to improve the use of the contemporary potential in scientific production. Also the task of improving organization, party, and [word indistinct] work, upgrading the vanguard role of the communists, and furthering the forms and methods used in extending party guidance was assigned.

While discussing a number of issues related to the (?question of working) with the cadres, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau criticized the lack of principle in the discussion held by a number of party committees on the (?control) work carried out by communsit leaders.

It stressed that the oblast, city, and rayon party committees and the primary party organizations must follow the direction of consolidating demands on the cadres with determination and perseverance and definitely remove officials who do not carry out the work assigned to them and who harm the dignity of the CPSU members. A number of party committees were recommended to review the decisions they adopted in the past. These decisions lacked the required assessment of communist leaders who disrupt party life and Leninist norms and who respond irresponsibly toward the tasks assigned to them.

The convocation heard reports by the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Trade and the Uzbek [Uzbek Birlasu] on the way the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee concerning measures to remove the state of drunkenness and alcoholism is being realized. It was stressed that wine and vodka products in the republic were reduced by more than half and [words indistinct] by 60 percent. However, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau drew the attention of Comrade Khasanov, Minister of Trade of the Uzbek SSR, and Comrade [name indistinct], chairman of the board of Uzbek Union [Uzbek Birlasu], on the existing deficiencies allowed in the effort made to realize the CPSU decision on the matter. The trade organizations are not concerned with the work of the bazaar collectives. Sufficient measures have not been taken to [words indistinct] remove the disruption of production rules by alcoholism. The Ministry of Trade and the Uzbek Union [Uzbek Birlasu] were recommended to improve the structure of (?commodity circulation), reduce vodka and other alcoholic drinks from its volume, and draw up and realize a program to increase the sale of [word indistinct] materials, canned fruits and vegetables, fruits, grapes, and [words indistinct].

The soviet organs were recommended to take measures to upgrade the state of tearooms, coffee shops, and [word indistinct], improve the work concerning livelihood services to the workers, and consolidate the work carried out to secure adherence to laws related to alcoholism. All organizations were recommended to increase the responsibilities of the cadres to realize the decision made by the CPSU Central Committee concerning the removal of the state of drunkenness and alcoholism and to take this as one of the main prerequisites to realize the party's economic and social policies.

The meeting discussed an article published in PRAVDA on 19 October entitled "For the Attention of the Workers." The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recommended that the Tashkent Oblast Party Committee and the Soviet Executive Committee improve the situation of their work designed to fulfill the plan to procure fruits and vegetables and to supply the said products to the Tashkent city residents. The leaders in the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Trade, and the Uzbek Union [Uzbek Birlasu] were informed that they are held personally responsible for the successful fulfillment of the plan stipulations concerning the varieties of products. The republic's party and soviet organs, ministries, and administrations have to take concrete measures to remove deficiencies pointed out by PRAVDA and to grow, harvest, (?market), and store the exact amounts of fruits and vegetables.

TASHKENT MEETING DEBATES WORKERS' QUALIFICATIONS

GF291304 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Discussions held in the regular meeting of the commission to upgrade the qualifications of the republic's leading officials -- an establishment affiliated with the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers -- have been concluded. Also participating in the group meeting were deputies of leaders in city and rayon soviet executive committees; leading workers in industrial, construction, and transportation domains, and directors of city and rayon social security organs.

The participants heard lectures on the theory and practice of communist construction, the party economic (?line), the development of the methods applied to manage the economy, and a number of contemporary matters concerning Soviet construction and state law. Also lectures were heard explaining the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee April and October 1985 Plenums. Responsible officials of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and scientists and leading officials from the republic's ministries and administrations lectured before the meeting audience.

TASHKENT HEAT SUPPLY UNPREPARED FOR WINTER

LD300320 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Mukhtar Ganiyev video report]

[Excerpt] Because of the unpreparedness of the municipal economy, and the carelessness of some managers, frosts have brought quite a bit of trouble to residents of Tashkent.

[Unidentified passerby] Last winter was very cold. The temperature reached 7-8 degrees Centigrade in apartments, and this is especially hard on the children.

[Second Passerby] For the past couple of winters now we have had it very cold in our apartments. We live on the eighth floor, and last winter they virtually did not heat the radiators.

[Ganiyev] Tell me, how do you heat the apartment yourself?

[Passerby] Well, of course, we try. We seal the cracks in the windows and doors and heat things as best we can. It's still cold and we switch on all sorts of heating devices.

[Ganiyev] The disorganized work of the city's heat-supply organizations has put an enormous burden on power stations and caused an overuse of electricity. In spring and summer in Tashkent a lot of work was done to reconstruct the main heating pipelines and gas pipes. New capacities were commissioned at the gas deposit in Shurtan, and the first stage of the Novoangrenskaya GRES was commissioned. But even today, you see, the city's roads are dug up. Of 100 km of main trunk roads over half have been reconstructed. Not all the city's thermal stations have yet been repaired. Here's another paradox: The planning organization assigns approximately the same amount of gas in warm October as in frozen December. In other words there is no flexibility. October is here, but the city is still not ready for the cold. [video shows various scenes of Tashkent, interviews with man and woman in street]

UZBEK SSR'S WRITERS HOLD NINTH CONGRESS

GF291231 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The Ninth Congress of Uzbek SSR's writers was held in Tashkent today. The convocation discussed the work achieved over the past 5 years and the contemporary duties of the republic's writers. The meeting was opened by Uighur, a popular poet of the Uzbek SSR. In a high spirit, the CPSU Central Committee Bureau was elected to the meeting's presidium as an honorary member. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, conveyed a congratulatory message to the congress from the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

Umarbekov, first secretary of the Board of the Uzbek SSR Union of Writers, read a report. Rashidov, chairman of the Auditing Committee of the Uzbek SSR Union of Writers, read the committee's accounting report. The resolution adopted by the congress expressed the conviction that the Uzbek SSR's writers will make the proper contribution toward realizing the majestic tasks established by the party and welcome the 27th CPSU Congress with new and (?auspicious) works. A congratulatory message to the CPSU Central Committee was also approved against a background of continuous applause.

At the meeting members of the Board of the Union of Writers and those of the union's Auditing Committee were elected. The delegates to attend the eighth congress of the USSR writers were also selected.

Comrades Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Sultanova, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; and Mironov, a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the congress.

The Board of the Uzbek SSR Union of Writers held a plenum later on. The convocation established the structure of the board. (?Olmez) Umarbekov was elected first secretary of the Presidium of the Board of the Uzbek SSR Union of Writers. Comrades Abdulla Aripov, [name indistinct], and (?Tolebergen Kayidbergenov) were elected his deputies.

TOWN RECEIVES AID FOR QUAKE VICTIMS

GF201827 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Important rural work is being carried out in Kayrakkum town in Tajik SSR which suffered extensively from an earthquake last Sunday. Work related to power supply (?is nearing an end). Meanwhile, work is also continuing to clear up debris and for reconstruction. New homes are being built. Technical equipment, construction materials, foodstuffs, and pharmaceutical drugs are being systematically transported to Kayrakkum from various parts of the Soviet homeland. Voluntary donations are being made to the (?fund) for aiding victims of natural disasters.

RECOVERY FROM TAJIK EARTHQUAKE CONTINUES

LD280142 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; N. Ochilov video report]

[Text] In Tajikistan elimination of the consequences of the recent earthquake continues. Our correspondent presents a reportage from Kayrak-Kum:

[Ochilov] There has been a disaster, a destructive earthquake, and of course the town does not have the strength and the resources to eliminate quickly the severe consequences of the disaster on its own. Kayrak-Kum is receiving material and moral support -- goods are being brought in continuously. People engaged in repair work are working in shock fashion, selflessly. Today good news is coming in from all over. Following a short interval brought about by the earthquake the ferro-concrete fabrications works and the house building combine have begun their production which is so necessary. In order to solve the housing problem as quickly as possible both prefabricated and large-paneled housing is being erected in the town. The new houses and buildings will be resistant to earthquakes. [Video shows trucks moving along road, earthmoving equipment; tent accommodation, buildings being demolished, building work being carried out]

V.A. Ryazanov, first secretary of the Kayrak-Kum Gorkom] Large-paneled housing, as investigations have shown, as withstood the earthquake and people have gone back to their apartments. There are fewer and fewer tents left on the streets of the town. Some of the enterprises that suffered as a result of the earthquake have already begun production. In a few days time the second stage of the carpet production association will start work. But there is a lot of work still to be done. WE are deeply confident that the consequences of the earthquake will be eliminated, for we are being assisted in this by our whole country. [Video shows Ryazanov speaking. Camera cuts to street scenes, housing]

NEW DEPUTY CHAIRMAN UZBEK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

[WA281400 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 1 October 1985 carries on page 1 a brief ukaz from the Presidium of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet announcing the appointment of Ismailzhan Kurbanov to the post of deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

PRESIDIUM DECREES DECORATION -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has adopted a decree awarding Vladimir Vladimirovich Tikhomirov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Order of the Labor Red Banner. This marks his services to the development of geological science and to the training of scientific staff and his 70th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Oct 85 LD]

DEPUTY JUSTICE MINISTER DECORATED -- For services to the cause of strengthening socialist legality and in connection with the 60th birthday, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded Ivan Sergeyevich Samoshchenko, first [as heard] deputy minister of justice of the USSR with the Order of the October Revolution. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 28 Oct LD]

ECONOMIST OUTLINES LABOR INCENTIVE SCHEMES

LD291348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] From the new year onwards new conditions of management will start to become widespread in the country. Listen to an interview which was given to our correspondent by Boris Mikhaylovich Mochalov, doctor of economic sciences and rector of the Pelkhanov Institute of the National Economy in Moscow.

[Begin recording] [Mochalev] The new methods of management are called forth by that stage of the country's development which we have reached. It is enough to say that is sometime in the 30's and 40's you and I lived under conditions acute shortages [defitsit] of a number of materials in the economy. Under these conditions was formed the of working for quantity, for gross output without seeing the acutual consumer. Today customers will no longer buy just any goods. This means that substantial changes have taken place in the management mechanism connected with a sharp intensification in demand for quality. An improvement in quality is only possible through an extensive application of scientific and technical progress into the life of all production collectives and the entire national economy. Well then, our workers need to be made more receptive to inventiveness and creativity in order to participate in active scientific and technical progress. This can be done through economic levers and incentives, by reshaping the organizational structure of planning so that those collectives, which, at the new stage, produce new higher-quality output and higher work results, live better and receive a real return from their new style of work.

[Question] Boris Mikhaylovich, how will the new system of management function in practice?

[Mochalov] It is envisaged that the production collectives which are working well and which organize the production of high-quality output demanded by suppliers and consumers, will receive large-scale financial-economic benefits. In other words, they will receive an increase of up to 30 percent of the wholesale price for high-quality output. If, upon a second attestation, a product is not listed among the highest category of quality, it will be taken out of production. Those receiving such benefits can increase the fund for developing production at the enterprise and this will create at once new possibilities for technical re-equipment. At the same time, material incentive funds, social-cultural measures, and housing construction are being increased and the collective again receives the possibility of taking one more step ahead in the sphere of providing incentives for workers. A collective which is working inefficiently will of course not receive this. Moreover, a system of economic sanctions via the state bank is envisaged. Everyone is responsible for the results of his work, whether he lives well, lives badly, or lives in an average way. Everything will depend precisely on a labor collective's efforts. Every one of us still has many reserves in our individual work, and in our collective work; and these reserves must be realized in a short time by each (?politically) conscious person -- every citizen in our homeland. [end recording]

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS HARVESTING, PLOWING PROGRESS

PM300922 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 85 morning edition p 2

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Last Hectares"]

[Excerpts] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, by Monday 21 October rice had been harvested on 611,000 hectares -- 93 percent. Grain corn had been harvested on 3.4 million hectare -- 85 percent. Soybeans had been harvested on 483,000 hectares — 65 percent. Sugar beet had been lifted on 3.1 million hectares -- 91 percent. Potatoes and vegetables had been harvested on 2.8 million and 1.1 million hectares respectively.

Exactly 75.7 million metric tons of hay, 74.8 million metric tons of haylage, 258 million metric tons of silage, 92.9 million metric tons of straw, 32.6 million metric tons of feed root crops, and 6.6 million metric tons of grass meal have been procured.

Winter crops have been sown on 36.2 million hectares -- 90 percent -- and 88.1 million hectares of fall plowland has been plowed -- 81 percent.

Last week crop farmers virtually completed the harvesting of grain crops (excluding corn). I think it is necessary to note that, despite delays in grain ripening and variations in the crop, farms in a number of rayons in the Urals, Siberia, and Kazakhstan have carried out the harvesting faster than in previous years and to a higher qualitative level. This attests to the good technical potential of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the east and to the fact that, given good organization, grain here can be harvested within the optimum time scale even under difficult conditions, which is particularly important when introducing intensive techniques. And, as is well known, the use of new techniques in the new 5-year plan will be expanded with every passing year.

Here I would like also to state that not everything is successful in our grain fields. The farms of Chita Oblast and the Buryat ASSR in the east, and Kostroma, Smolensk, and Ivanovo Oblasts in central Russia have still not managed to overcome harvesting difficulties. Of course, there were weather difficulties. But what is the point of threshing now in Kostroma? Even if they had reaped everything and procured straw, that would help. But that is not the case. Almost 25 percent of grain and pulses in Kostroma Oblast, and 18 percent in Ivanovo and Smolensk Oblasts have not been reaped. Yet the harvest here started at the end of July! People in Kalinin Oblast have also been very slow to take action.

Naturally (is it natural?) only 70 percent of winter crops have been sown in Smolensk Oblast and 85 percent in Kalinin Oblast. Some 36 and 85 percent respectively of fall plowland has been plowed in these oblasts.

More of all the main food crops has been purchased this year than last: from strong and durum wheat to buckwheat and millet. Vegetable yields have been good too. Now, understandably, it is necessary to think hard about how to store all that has been grown. There are many problems associated with this. Despite the fact that in this 5-year plan the capacity of canning plants has increased substantially and the capacity of storage depots has grown, losses of fruit and vegetables have still been large.

Slightly more fall plowland has been plowed than last year. Last week fall plowland was plowed on 10.6 million hectares. But that is hardly a cause for pride. Even at this rate there is still 2 weeks' work left. And how can we know if nature will allow crop farmers this period everywhere or whether frosts will threaten?

This must particularly be taken into account by the leaders of farms and rayon agro-industrial association councils in Western Siberia, where soil preparation for next year's harvest is proceeding more slowly than last fall and is even lagging behind the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Eastern Siberia.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 27-30 OCT

LD310507 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 27-30 October 1985. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

27 October

Chita Oblast growers have almost fulfilled their plan for grain deliveries. The pace of harvesting has been delayed by frequent rain and sudden snowfalls in some areas. In a few days time the Chita Oblast growers will have reached their planned target for grain deliveries of 300,000 metric tons. (0900)

29 October

Workers of the Mordovian Agro-Industrial Complex have prefulfilled the year's plan for vegetable purchases; in all 39,000 tons of vitamin-rich produce has been procured in the republic. Sales to the state continue. (0530)

The last harvesters are today leaving Bashkir sugar beet fields. Prolonged cold rains have complicated the sugar beet harvest, and use was made of every spare hour to bring the harvest in without losses. (0530)

In the Chernorechenskoye association Karunt of Gorkiy Oblast during a period of time of less than 5 years, production has increased by 15 percent; before the end of the year 63,000 tons of mineral fertilizers will be produced. (0700)

In Tambov Oblast by today 1.75 million tons of sugar beet was sold to the state. This is almost 90 percent of the yearly plan. In five rayons of Tambov Oblast the plan already has been fulfilled. (0900)

Over 1.5 million tons of silage have been laid in for the winter in Maritime Kray, which is more than planned. (1200)

30 October

Eighteen rayons in Uzbekistan are today selling above-plan cotton to the state. As before, the pace of harvesting is best where harvesting equipment is put to best use. For example, in Syr Darya Oblast the machines are gathering in more than 2,500 tons of raw material daily. Unfortunately, this simple truth has been forgotten by managers on many farms in Bukhara and Navoi Oblasts. The best time for harvesting is passing and a large number of combines are as yet still inactive. (0430)

Azerbaijani specialized farms have today begun harvesting and dispatching citrus fruits; this year farmers have grown double the planned amount of these crops. (0900)

COSMONAUTS TEST ALL 'COSMOS' INSTRUMENTS

LD302037 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Soviet cosmonauts have tested the entire set of instruments aboard a universal spacecraft of the Cosmos type linked with the Salyut orbital station. These instruments weigh nearly one ton. They are designed for extensive studies in the interests of science and the national economy. Spacecraft of the Cosmos type make it possible to increase the effect of scientific research aboard the Salyut considerably.

PHYSICIST ON COOPERATION ON THERMONUCLEAR FUSION

LD302039 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The Soviet physicist Yevgeniy Velikhov has called on scientists in various countries to combine efforts to solve the problem of controlled thermonuclear fusion. He said the USSR, along with researchers in the United States, Japan, and some West European countries, have designed blueprints of a thermonuclear reactor, the first reactor of this kind in the world. It is based on Tokomak system designed by Soviet scientists. Velikhov stressed that to put this project into effect would require the solution of many complex technical tasks. Controlled thermonuclear fusion will give humanity a virtually inexhaustible source of energy.

BRIEFS

ONCOLOGY CONFERENCE -- An all-union conference began in Tashkent yesterday dedicated to the use of lasers in the field of oncology. More than 100 scientists, experts, and engineers from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa, Alma-Ata, and many other cities in the Soviet Union are participating in the convocation. [Summary] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 30 Oct 85 GF]